CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week)........
" " " (per quarter)........ $2.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year........
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months........
Tri-Weekly, per year........
Weekly, single copy one year........
" " six months........
Clubs of four copies, one year........
" ten " " ....
" twenty " " ....
And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person getting it.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864. NUMBER 119.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The military situation is unchanged, despite the zeal of Northern co-workers with the rebels to forge and circulate rumors to the contrary. Mistaking wholly the temper of the people, these Northern tools of Jeff. Davis are acting upon the supposition that to lessen the loyalty of the people it is only necessary to induce a belief in fresh perils to the National cause, and to enhance correspondingly the price of gold. The latest attempt in this direction was the reported evacuation of Atlanta, a rumor of which was given to our last issue. Of course it was utterly false, but it answered, in the hands of Copperhead gold gamblers, to run gold up to 239 yesterday. We must expect these things as part of the limited stock of electioneering machinery left to the Peace sneaks. They have not much longer to be thus taxed to produce and keep afloat such efforts of the imagination. In a week from to-day the people will roll up such a majority for the war, that the Northern wing of the rebellion will be utterly annihilated, and the millions lavished by Belmont and Company in the Little Mackerel business, prove like water poured upon the ground. All is going on well in our armies. Just now it is the fire in the rear the rebels are looking to, to prop their sinking cause. And this will fail them.

From Virginia we continue to receive voluminous details of the recent movements below and before Richmond, in no respect, however, altering the aspect previously presented, save the loss to Gen. Weitzel's command of a portion of two brigades entrapped and taken prisoners on Thursday last.

We are prepared to give credence to the statement in a Montreal dispatch, elsewhere, that our Government has advised the British authorities that our naval force on the Lakes is to be increased, and made effective. It is high time. The venerable iron steamer with one gun, that in piping times of peace did warlike duty on these great inland seas, has about the speed of an evaporator pan set afloat, and could scarcely dare to give a rogue single length's start and hope to come up with it again. The evidences are that the Provinces swarm with men who mean mischief, and our lakes whitened with the sails of our merchant marine are a tempting field for their operations. We are liable at any time to hear that some extemporized rebel war craft is busy on our lakes preying upon our commerce and to such an enemy we have nothing to oppose. We need to reproduce on our lakes the marine patrols that have been so effective on the Mississippi and its tributaries. We need an efficient fleet of fast sailing gunboats, for the protection of exposed lake cities and ports. We need in short to take on a state of warfare along our whole border. The rumors and mutterings of warlike movements from the desperadoes that swarm along the Canada line, and water front, may at any time take the shape of a demonstration that will cost us far more than the expense of all the fleets and warlike preparations we need.

A private dispatch received in this city yesterday from Chattanooga, reports that it was the dying request of the lamented Ransom that he be buried in Chicago. The honored remains are now on their way hither. It will be seen elsewhere that a meeting is called for this evening to make the arrangements, to the end that the necessary details of reception and respect paid to the illustrious dead be commensurate with the esteem in which he was held among us, and the fame he had won among the defenders of the holy cause.

Our dispatches give us an important budget of news from rebel sources.

A rumor comes from Missouri that Gen. Rosecrans is to be removed. The dispatches have been foreshadowing it for some time past, not directly indeed, but by irresistible inference.

The tone of Gen. Lee's late letters to Gen. Grant and Butler indicates an improved and healthier sentiment awakened in the rebel mind touching the treatment of our colored prisoners in their hands. We shall probably hear no more high toned talk about ignoring the rights of war with our colored troops and their officers. Butler has remedied all that, and induced an improved course of conduct if not better views.

The news from the Tennessee river reports the continued and increasing manifestations of rebel presence in that region. Several steamers have been destroyed, and there is urgent demand for our gunboats, which have never failed speedily to reduce symptoms like the present.

The dispatches announce the murder by Mosby, of Brig. Gen. Duffield, son of Rev. Dr. Duffield, an esteemed clergyman of Detroit, in retaliation for the killing of rebel guerillas belonging to Mosby's band. This act of Mosby's some rebel General now in our hands will presently come to lament.

The rebels, it is stated, propose to arm 300,000 blacks, having them ready for the field in the Spring. The proposition is to give every negro thus enrolled, his freedom and 50 acres in land. Think of that! Sambo free, and a land-holder, and drilled to use a musket!

CORRECT THE ENROLMENT LISTS.

The 18th section of the enrolment act of Feb. 24, 1864, is as follows:

"Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That no person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrollment or draft under the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, *who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States*, or who has held any office under such laws or any of them; but the fact that any such person of foreign birth has voted, or held, or shall vote or hold, office as aforesaid, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage."

There are hundreds of persons in this city and State who hold British protection papers, and whose names have been stricken from the enrollment lists for that reason. It is not improbable that some of these patriots will offer to vote next Tuesday. We understand that the Provost Marshals have instructions to correct the enrollment lists as far as possible by the poll lists, in accordance with the law quoted above, and to enroll every person of foreign birth who shall exercise the right of suffrage, and whose name is not already down, subject to the draft. This is right. The man who enjoys the protection of the American flag ought not to be exempt from the duty of defending it, and if he attempts to take part in the business of elections, the law says he *shall not be exempt*. Let a thorough watch be held over the sneaks who are so diligent in voting while they seek to evade the duty of fighting.

EXTENSION OF FURLOUGHS.

Order from Brig. Gen. Cook.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28, 1864.

Special Order, No. 13:

II. By the direction of the Secretary of War, all soldiers now on leave, or furlough, in the State of Illinois, may, on application to these headquarters, have their furloughs extended until the 10th day of November, 1864.

II. Applications for extension of furloughs may be made by letter, addressed to the A. A. General of the District, by giving—1st. The name, rank, company, brigade, division and army corps of the applicant. 2d. The place was furlough was given. 3d. The date of commencement and time of expiration.

III. In all cases where it is practicable, applications for extension of furloughs will be endorsed with the approval of a commissioned officer of the army.

By command of
Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK.
[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER,
Captain and A. A. A. General.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rumored Evacuation of Atlanta Emphatically Denied.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 31.—Yesterday's Nashville *Union* contains the following: "A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Atlanta had been evacuated. We are authorized to deny the absurd statement. There is not even in the slightest degree ... [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The War in Virginia—Further Details of Recent Operations.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

From Butler's Army—A Mishap to General Weitzel's Corps.

TWO OF OUR BRIGADES ENTRAPPED AND CAPTURED.

Correspondence Between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH—THE LATEST SITUATION.

Gen. Duffield Murdered by Moseby's Orders.

FROM DETROIT—THE RAID EXCITEMENT DYING OUT—AMPLE PREPARATIONS AGAINST ATTACK.

From the South—300,000 Blacks to Be Armed.

GENERAL REBEL NEWS—JEFF. APPOINTS A THANKSGIVING DAY.

From Georgia—Rumored Evacuation of Atlanta—A Canard.

From Missouri—Rumored Removal of General Rosecrans.

Our New York Midnight Dispatches—Interesting Summary of Late News

FROM WASHINGTON.

Things Political, Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

August Belmont's last general order to the Democracy, issued this morning, is modest in its pretensions, setting out with the charge that the Administration is perpetrating most outrageous and enormous frauds to insure its continuance in power.

The advices continue to show that even if these frauds are not enough, for, in spite of them the Democracy are sure of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, California, and Oregon. It openly threatens resistance if the verdict should be adverse. This the Democratic organs are doing quite freely, but it does its best to stir up resistance by inflammatory denunciations of imaginary oppressions.

Gen. McMillan, of the 19th Army Corps, is at the National. Gen. Barnard, of the Engineers and staff, arrived from City Point today. Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Grant's chief of staff, arrived in the city to-day.

Deliberate murders by guerillas grow more frequent in the region between Harrison's Ferry and Winchester. The latest victim is a Commissary, whom they captured near Charlestown, and murdered in cold blood. General Duffield is said to have been murdered by the same gang.

Private James M. Compston, Co. D, 91st Ohio, presented Secretary Stanton with a rebel flag taken by himself at Cedar Creek, and two others of them taken by private Richard Taylor, of the same regiment. Stanton ordered medals to be presented to each of them.

The admission of the State of Nevada insures three more electoral votes for Lincoln. The Democrats are fearfully vexed.

Forty rebel officers arrived here to-day from the front. There is no news from Grant's army, except the cannonading is a little heavier than usual along Butler's lines. General Rawlings and other officers of General Grant's staff are off on two weeks' furlough, likewise General Barnard, Chief of Engineer Staff.

The feeling grows more excited in New York and Philadelphia as the election approaches, and it is greatly feared the riotous demonstrations last Saturday night in Philadelphia are but faint precursors of what the Democratic leaders are trying to prepare for us. Eye witnesses testify that Democrats had in the line of their procession in Philadelphia, a vehicle filled with stones and covered and surrounded by the worst and most desperate characters of the city. They used these stones to attack the houses of prominent Republicans, Republican headquarters and the like. The damage done to the front of a single house on Chestnut street was many thousand dollars.

In New York the Democrats seem to be preparing for a grand outbreak on the election day. Gen. Dix's proclamation did not come an hour to soon. The attempt of one of Seymour's militia generals to resist it will of course amount to nothing.

Gen. Doubleday's Military Commission did not take up the case of the N. Y. State agents accused of forging soldiers' ballots, in deference to Gov. Seymour's Peace Commissioners, who came on to negotiate with the President in behalf of the Governor for his forgers and ballot-box stuffers. They expect to proceed with the case to-morrow.

The letter from Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant, concerning the rebel policy in the treatment of negro soldiers, a synopsis of which was given in these dispatches exclusively four days ago, is at last published by a rebel paper. It presents no points not already stated, but its recognition of free negroes as soldiers is remarked as a step in the direction of making their own negroes fight, which the rebel Government is being fast driven to by its desperate want of men.

The New York *Herald*, in urging poor Bennett's last crotchet for the election, namely, to have electors vote for some other candidates than those they were nominated and elected to vote for, concludes an editorial thus: "We adhere to these fixed conclusions that Mr. Lincoln has been tried and found wanting; that General McClellan has been tried as a soldier, statesman and politician, at head of armies of the Union and has proved a failure. The *Herald* which has never before admitted McClellan to be a failure as a military man, thus deserts its old love and leaves Gen. McClellan without the last of his early advisers and most persistent defenders. But is worthy of note that Peter Cagger, a noted Democratic leader of the Albany Regency who was very conspicuously implicated in the ballot forging with Donohue. He resisted that persons earnest appeals to come down to Baltimore to help him out. He telegraphed Donohue that he would furnish him money to any extent for his defense, but he respectfully declined to get within reach of the Military Commission himself. Another fact in the same connection is, that General Farrell, of Seymour's Militia, who forwarded lists of soldiers to ballot-box stuffers to have votes filled for them, sent some names of persons whom he knew to be dead. Ample evidence of it is in the hands of the Government.

Seymour's peace commissioners called on Secretary Stanton to-day, modestly desiring to know what their State agent in Washington were arrested for. Stanton in reply quietly handed them a little of the evidence on which the arrest had been made. They had no further inquiries to make, and went out with faces very much elongated. They subsequently called on the agent himself at the Old Capitol. That worthy was wondrous innocent, and had not the remotest idea what he could have been arrested for.

Government transports having been fired into on the Potomac, an expedition was sent down to the vicinity of Wycomoco inlet, landed, and all the residences known as harbors for rebel sympathizers and guerillas destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, October 31.—The steamer Keyport arrived here early this morning, having on board Major Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff, and Generals Barnard and Rawlins, and Col. Cutts, who have been to the front.

The Daniel Webster reports that loud cannonading was heard yesterday morning on General Butler's front. The Webster brought up forty rebel officers from Col. Dunn, who were delivered to the Provost Marshal.

The special to the *Commercial* says fears are entertained that Gen. Grover who was wounded in the late engagement in the Valley, will suffer amputation of the arm.

Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff, is in the city to-day.

The President said this p. m. that he had received no news of importance to-day, and that Sherman at last advices said he would hold Atlanta.

President Lincoln addressed the 42d Massachusetts regiment returning home in a brief and cheerful speech, to-day. He alluded to the change in Maryland since the 1st Massachusetts regiment passed through on their way home. They would have the satisfaction of passing through free maryland.

The President has appointed Col. Stewart Van Vliet United States Quartermaster at the port of New York, Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army, for faithful and meritorious service.

WASHINGTON, Monday, October 31.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the trial of Colonel North, the New York State agent charged with complicity in recently discovered election frauds, commenced to day before a Military Commission.

Judge Porter, Wm. Kelley and Wm. F. Allen, Commissioners appointed by Governor Seymour to investigate the action of the gentlemen, are in session at Willard's Hotel.

The *Post's* special says they are to have an interview with the President this afternoon or to-morrow.

Some of the slaveholders in Lower Maryland are holding their slaves to try the question of emancipation in the courts.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Further Particulars of the Great Conspiracy—The Supreme Court—Personal—Threatening Gov. Morton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Joe Bingham's evidence, given on Friday last before the Military Commission in behalf of the Government, is felt by the Copperheads to be very damaging to their already cracked reputations for loyalty. Finding themselves unable to escape from the imputation of a guilty knowledge of the conspiracy at least, they have taken to quarrelling among themselves. There are as many factions among them as individuals.

McDonald has been sick abed ever since the election, and is understood to have grown violently worse since Bingham took a swear.

Athon's guilt is made clearer than ever, and he inwardly frets his liver, cogitating on the probable consequences.

Perkins is mad at McDonald, on account of the letter Mac wrote about him, and says the Copperhead defeat is owing to McDonald's failure in the canvass with Morton and want of pluck generally. He said a day or two since he was openly advocating the disbanding of the Democratic party. Among the leaders Athon agrees with him.

McDonald and his friends attribute the disaster to Dodd and the Sons of Liberty and the exposure of the conspiracy. Hood is trying every little hole he finds in the fence to worm through it out of danger.

The Commission did not meet to-day. Michael C Kerr will be brought on the stand as a witness for the Government, and probably McDonald when the latter gets well.

The U. S. Circuit Court sets to-morrow. Judge Sprague, of Ohio, expects to preside. The appointment of District Judge still hangs fire at Washington. J. D. Howland, of this city, is said to have the inside track.

The Military Commission being obliged to vacate the U. S. Court room, will meet at the Supreme Court room at the State House.

The Supreme Court to-day made the following decisions: Warren vs Puri, and Warren vs Puri & Francisco; also Brumback vs Puri, all from Elkhart, Common Pleas. The Court reversed the decision holding that a five cent revenue stamp was not necessary on affidavits in replevin, being covered by a fifty cent stamp on summons.

The letter from Indianapolis in the Chicago *Times*, dated October 22d, claiming Dodd to be the tool of Gov. Morton for the purpose of drawing the Democratic leaders into a treasonable plot, and that his escape was connived at by the military authorities, is a tissue of lies from beginning to end, and is best so shown by the fact that Bingham himself assisted Dodd to escape through the window, and was in the act of skedaddling through the same opening when the guard came into the room and stopped him.

Gov. Morton has returned from an Eastern tour in good health and spirits. He has received numerous letters threatening his assassination if Bowles, Mulligan & Co. are not released in the next two weeks.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Probable Removal of Rosecrans—Whereabouts of Price—The Railroads—Blood for Blood—Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans' removal has been determined upon at Washington, and that an order to that effect has actually been issued, but will be withheld until a successor is named. Gen. Banks is spoken of as the probable successor. A pressure from conservative sources has doubtless suggested Banks' name. Gen. Ewing, the Pilot Knob hero would be the most acceptable.

Price was in Carthage on Thursday with only one serviceable piece of artillery, without wagons or train. This riddance enables him to run faster.

The death of Bill Anderson needs confirmation, though he many have been in Ray County when reported killed.

The reports of train burning on North Missouri Railroad are exaggerated. The company advertise their trains, and state no difficulty exists on the road.

A portion of Co. A, 7th regiment, enrolled Missouri militia who went up the North Missouri Railroad, some days ago and were expected back on Friday last, have not yet reported themselves and have given their friends and comrades some uneasiness as to their safety. It is known that they had a skirmish and fell back.

Miss Nannie T. Doulhitt of Pocahontas has been tried by a military commission in this city on the charge of corresponding with the rebels.

Nannie's offence was the writing of a grandiloquently encouraging letter to the murderer, Tim Reeves telling him to "go on Maj. Reeves and may success crown your every exertion" etc. Nannie was sentenced to the Alton prison during the war.

FROM DETROIT.

The Raid Excitement Abated—Preparations for Defense.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

The raid excitement here is dying away. Still the city is patrolled by the military, and Parrott guns with caissons and horses are in the streets, ready for use at a moment's notice.

To-day the Board of Trade passed resolutions recommending a tug to patrol the river to guard our eight miles of shore line. The tug Sciota has been detailed for this service. All the necessary arrangements for a permanent defense have been made, both at Dearborn and here. At the former place there are 60,000 stand of arms.

The authorities have arrested six or eight suspicious characters, and are in pursuit of more. At 1 o'clock this morning about 75 men registered their names at the different hotels, without baggage, and were required to pay their bills in advance. It is estimated that there are 300 strangers in the city. They are being closely watched.

Intelligence has been received from Gen. Hooker that we are to have a garrison of 1,500 men here during the winter, to prevent the possibility of damage from Canadian desperadoes and traitors.

About 800 convalescent soldiers from hospitals, have returned here to vote.

FROM DAVENPORT.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting—Speeches by Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, Monday, Oct. 31.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just addressed the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this city. The German Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity, hundreds being unable to obtain admittance.

The Chicago platform was dissected, plank from plank and piece by piece by the speaker until not a splinter was left for the Little Mackerels. The closing to the two-hours' speech was listened to with unvaried attention and received with continuous applause.

Congressmen Grinnell and Price were called out, and made telling speeches.

Mr. Colfax speaks at Muscatine to-morrow. This District is good for 3,500 majority for the Union ticket on the home vote. The whole State will give a round 35,000 majority.

FROM QUINCY.

Union Mass Meeting Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Adams Co., Ill., Monday, Oct. 31.

The citizens of Adams county turned out in a splendid procession to-day, with banners and music, extending in its march more than half a score of blocks, and gathering in a large crowd on the Public Square in Quincy. The day was fine, and the Union men were in the very best of spirits.

Wm. Bross, Union candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship, made the first speech, discussing for nearly two hours the platform of the bogus Democracy, showing that it was made by Vallandigham and Belmont, entirely for the benefit of Jeff. Davis, and that no true patriot could vote for the candidates of a convention that enacted so traitorous and so infamous a set of principles.

Mr. Harding, Union candidate for Congress, filled up the afternoon in an eloquent and crushing speech. The Copperhead gentry winced under his telling blows.

Both the speakers were frequently and lodely applauded, and generally the meeting was voted one of the most successful of the campaign.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Trade Regulations on the River—The Belle of St. Louis—Deaths of Illinois Soldiers—Sinking of a Gunboat—Two Steamers Reported Captured.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Oct. 31.

The steamer C. E. Hillman has arrived from Memphis, bringing dates to the 29th.

General Morgan L. Smith, in command at Memphis, has issued an order preventing all steamers from making any landing, on any pretense whatever, on the Tennessee side of the river, from Columbus to Memphis. Nothing is said about the other side of the river, and it is presumed steamers will hereafter have to obtain their wood on the Missouri and Arkansas side.

Atherton, Clerk of the steamer Belle of St. Louis, who was captured along with Mr. Harris, the cotton trader, at Randolph, on the night of the 27th, has been found. He was taken about five miles into the country, treated well, and released. Mr. Harris was not taken at all, having had the good luck to secrete himself until the rebels had departed. His cotton was all burned and he would himself have been hanged had the guerillas got hold of him. The firing upon the Belle of St. Louis seems to have been against Gen. Forrest's positive orders and the men who did it were operating on their private account. A messenger was immediately sent to Forrest with information of what had been done, and it is supposed Bill Forrest's men will suffer for this act.

From Col. T. P. Robb's office in Memphis I have the following list of deaths of Illinois soldiers in the United States General Hospitals in the city of Memphis during the week ending Oct. 29th, 1864: Geo. A. Spicer, 1st lieutenant, Co F, 11th Ill. infantry; Jas. Hall, Co. F, 12th Ill. infantry; Andrew Banning, corporal, Co. B, 117th Ill. infantry; Lewis Philips, discharged, Co. A 10th Ill. infantry; Samuel Roof, Co. E, 37th Ill. infantry; Thos. Carrington, Co. H, 122d Ill. infantry; Jno. W. Bingham, Co. B, 1st Ill. infantry.

I have by hand of passengers, papers of the 24th, from New Orleans, but they contain no news.

It is now reported that six of the negro deck hands captured by rebels on the 27th at Randolph, were killed and their bodies thrown into the river. The remainder secreted themselves in the woods in the vicinity and escaped.

Gunboat No. 56 struck a snag yesterday at about four miles below Columbus and sunk in twenty feet water and six seamen were drowned. No particulars.

A small band of guerillas entered Mayfield, Kentucky, on Saturday last, shot and killed two men named Amos Smith, and Cole and hung an old man named Wartham seventy years of age who had been in the habit of taking information of the rebel movements to Gen. Meredith at Paducah. The rebels then took their departure.

Two steamers, the Alice and Naugatuck, are reported captured on Monday last by the rebels forty miles above the mouth of the Tennessee. Parts of their wrecks floated down yesterday. It seems the rebels are crossing that stream at various points.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee arrived tonight. He takes command of the Mississippi Squadron. Gen. Washburn is here.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31—Midnight.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The *World's* Potomac special says of the recent operation, considering the extent of the movements of the number of men engaged, there was very little fighting. No cannon were used by either side till at the time of the formation of our line of battle, when we placed several batteries in position for the purpose of shelling the woods which still intervened. The reason none had been used previously was that the woods were so extensive and dense as to render it almost impassable. After our batteries opened, the rebels were not long in replying, but poured in grape, canister and shells quite freely along nearly the entire front between our skirmish line and the enemy. There was also severe fighting as the former entered the woods which separated them. The opposing armies only maintained their lines. The loss will not be very heavy on either side. The result of the movement has been to drive the rebels from a district eight miles long by three wide, a large portion of which is thickly wooded, into breastworks, along our front, almost, if not quite, as strong as those in front of Petersburg.

The *Herald's* special with our cavalry says the cavalry moved towards the south side of the railroad and to the left of the army a little past daylight on the 27th, and encountered four brigades of the enemy's cavalry under Wade Hampton. The brigades were commanded by Gens. Berring, Young, Lee and Brister. The first serious resistance made on our advance was at a creek in the vicinity of the military telegraph road. The enemy had a strong line of works covering the bridge. The 1st Maine, armed with sixteen shooting rifles, had the advance and carried the line by assault. After holding the position until late in the day the cavalry fell back, by orders, to their original position.

The *Herald's* special from Butler's headquarters of the 28th says it is evident that Lee is wholly on the defensive. Gen. Butler having ascertained that the enemy are strengthening and perfecting their defensive lines, ordered the withdrawal of his troops. By dark the whole force had fallen back to the old camp, the whole force held in reserve having gone forward to hold the original lines.

The results of the Petersburg move depended on the Army of the Potomac, the move of the Army of the James River being merely demonstrative.

The *Herald's* special Winchester letter of the 30th, says that up to this time everything is quiet at the front. On Sheridan's left, the enemy is at Milford. On the right the enemy holds Rood Hill, the next strongest position to Fisher's Hill in the Valley.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Cedar Creek, Oct. 28th, says a reconnoissance took place to Woodstock by our cavalry, two days ago, along the back and middle road and pike. The party also went towards Front Royal and up the Luray Valley. The same day the latter, consisting of a detachment of Col. Powell's cavalry, found a considerable body of dismounted cavalry holding the pass and road at Milford, about half-way to Luray. After a little skirmishing, our cavalry returned.

Information is brought from near Woodstock that Early's late army is reorganizing at New Market, having been reinforced by two divisions of infantry. Longstreet is positively said to be in command, having superseded Early.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Information has been received that Gen. Duffield was murdered by guerillas who captured him.

The *World's* special from the Army of the Potomac of the 30th, says the results of the late movement as far as can be ascertained to-night are, that we have lost an aggregate in killed, wounded and missing of about 1,200 men; killed and wounded, about 700. We lost no guns nor supplies. The enemy's loss in prisoners was about 1,100. Their killed and wounded are not thought to exceed 500. They lost no guns or other property. The object of the move was undoubtedly a reconnoissance in force. Their force in this position of their works must have been large, though prisoners generally assert that it was greatly inferior to ours. I understand their pickets and some of the prisoners who have been captured, declare their knowledge of our contemplated move before it was begun, notwithstanding it was conducted so secretly that our own men and officers were not aware of it until it transpired. In the day time, and the camp fires and unavoidable noise at night, were sufficient indication that we were astir, and the only plausible solution of the problem whether we were going and for what object, was to suppose the very plan which was adopted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The *Times'* correspondent with Butler's army details how two of our brigades fell into a rebel trap on Thursday last. When Gen. Weitzel reached the Williamsburg road he found a wide open space, and discovered redoubts on either side of the highway. The place seemed favorable for a demonstration, and the works seemed only feebly manned, the enemy using but one gun in the redoubt to the right of the road. Gen. Weitzel deemed it advisable to essay the capture of these works, and sent into the assault Cullom's and Fairchild's brigades. The troops advanced gallantly with a cheer, to within a few hundred yards of the works, from which there was little chance of escaping. The majority of both brigades were made prisoners.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Commodore Josh B Hull is ordered to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Captain D. McDougall has assumed the duties of Commandant of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour in relation to the votes of New York soldiers, &c., reached Washington today, and immediately entered on their business. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished. They had several interviews with the Secretary of War, who courteously received them. The case of Col. North, of New York State, charged with fraudulent connection with soldiers votes of that State, will be taken up to-morrow by the Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Specimens of the new style of fractional currency to supersede that now in circulation have been prepared at the Treasury Department. Every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issues. It is probable that the new currency will be of different sizes, graduated according to the several denominations.

It was published recently that Secretary Fessenden intended to recommend in his financial report to Congress the reception of legal tenders in payment of customs. It is not at all probable that he has informed any one of his plans and purposes, or even given an intimation which would justify such a conclusion. That statement, like others of kindred speculative character, is scarcely worthy of formal contradiction.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—A vessel arriving here reports speaking on Thursday last the gunboat Mobile in chase of the pirate Tallahassee.

Another vessel reports that the U. S steamer Ticonderoga visited the British West India Islands off Grenada, on the 22d ult. for a supply of coal, but the authorities would not let her have it, and ordered her to leave the port.

FROM ATLANTA.

The *Times'* Washington letter says: Gen. Slocum has enough supplies at Atlanta to keep him all winter, while nearly a million of rations have been lodged at Chattanooga during the progress of the raid.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: A fleet of sixteen steamers are now at Fortress Monroe, preparing to take ten thousand rebels for exchange near Savannah. Two of the largest are now loading at Point Lookout. The whole fleet will sail in a week, in charge of Lieut. Col. Mulford.

OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS.

Thomas H. Dudley, American Consul at Liverpool, has written Mr Seward that Henry De Houghton, a leader in the petition to the people of the United States from the people of the United Kingdom, is a member of the Southern Independence Association, organized to aid in securing the recognition of the Confederacy. Lady Houghton is to have a stall in the Liverpool fair to raise funds for the rebels.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market is active and unsettled. Various causes are at work. The recent movements of Grant's army are still construed unfavorably, and the streets are constantly full of rumors. The heaviest operators have been for several days laboring for a rise, and continued their efforts throughout the recent army movements. Some persons predict a speedy fall, and the Bears are preparing for a strong downward turn. The Bulls are becoming Bears. Stocks opened strong, became buoyant, and closed firm. Governments active, and orders from country investors are increasing. Railroad shares advancing. The increased strength in the market has produced an improvement in mining stocks. Colorado Gold Co.'s are attracting more attention, the Indian troubles on the plains having subsided. Gold shipments from Colorado are coming forward regularly.

This morning a million dollars in gold was thrown upon the market. Notwithstanding this, gold went up from 228, opening price, to 237, closing. The large export demand is assigned as one reason for the rise. The loan market shows increasing ease. A large amount of capital is seeking investment. General rate is 7 per cent, but large balances are loaned at 6. Exchange is in fair demand at the usual rates.

STOCKS.—Stocks closed very strong at Gallagher's board to-night. Gold, 228¾; New York, 1.14¼; Hudson, 1.24¾; Erie, 1.00¼; Reading 1.34¾; Old Southern 75¾; Central, 1.26¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 1.07¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 1.14; Rock Island, 99¾; Northwestern, 46¼; do preferred, 83¼; Ft. Wayne, 1.07; Prairie du Chien, 56; O. & M. certificates, 39; Chicago & Alton, 88¾; Canton, 37; Cumberland, 53¾.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE—Wanted to rent, in a good locality, a comfortable House, containing five to eight rooms. Rent not to exceed Four Hundred Dollars. Will pay in advance if possession is given within ten days. West Side preferred. Address "A B," Tribune office. no1-v339-1t

HOUSES AND LOTS WANTED TO PURCHASE.—I have purchasers for Houses and Lots or Building Lots. Parties having such property for sale should call on me. No charge unless sales are effected. Parties having property for sale will do well to leave descriptions with SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, no1 v343 1t No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A stated conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, Nov. 1st, at 7½ o'clock. J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder. no1-v338 1t

"WHO HAS SEEN THE SUN TO DAY."—speaking of the sun reminds me that Everitt's Art Gallery, 137 Lake street, cor. of La Salle, is the place to procure Sun Pictures. Card Photographs are taken at the popular establishment for the low sum of two dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Prop. RAY NIAS, Operator. no1-v339-1t

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party has authority to sign in settlement of the business. E. SHERMAN, CHAS. G. COOLEY, E. W. THOMPSON. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1864. no1-v333 1tnet

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of SHERMAN & THOMPSON, for the purpose of continuing the General Storage and Commission Business as successors to the late firm of Sherman, Cooley & Co., at their old stand, 117 Kinzie st. E. SHERMAN, E. W. THOMPSON. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1864. no1-v334 1tnet

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. SCOFIELD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Henry A. Porter withdrawing from the same. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same name and style, who assume all the liabilities of said firm and are authorized to receive all dues. DAVID SCOFIELD, HENRY A. PORTER, JOHN MARDER. Chicago, Oct. 7, 1864. no1-v334-3t

NEW MUSIC. "DURING THE BATTLE." A new Song and Chorus. Published by H. M. Higgins, Music Publisher, 117 Randolph street. Price 30 cents, and sent post paid to any address on receipt of marked price. no1-v339 1t net

OSTRICH FEATHERS Cleansed and Curled, also Kid Gloves dyed, By Mrs. JUDSON POOL, Agent. Raymond Block, 172 State street. no1-v321 1t

SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED. Ten Journeyman Sheet Iron Workers—good wages paid. Apply at 99 Dearborn street, between 2 and 4 P. M. to-morrow. no1-v361-3tnet

EYE AND EAR. Dr. UNDERWOOD (established in Chicago nine years,) Graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, operates successfully for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all diseases of the Eye and Ear within the reach of human skill. Office, 124 Randolph street, Chicago. Artificial Eyes inserted. no1-v263-1t

FLUTING. FLUTING. FLUTING. FRENCH FLUTING. Fluting Machines can be had at Mrs. ROWLAND'S, 91 Randolph street. no1-v357 1t

SALT! SALT! Coarse, Fine and Ground Solar Salt, In lots to suit, at 128 South Water street. E. HASKIN, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT.—An energetic and faithful man CAN OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT To travel for the Grocery Commission Business, by addressing P. O. Box 1700, stating former occupation, references, terms, &c. no1-v361-1tnet

HEATING FURNACES. Beecher's Improved Patent Air Heating Furnaces, for warming Dwellings, Stores, Churches, School Houses, &c. For sale and put up by BEECHER & PARKER, 100 Madison-st, Chicago. no1-v303 21 tuarnet East end of the bridge.

MUSIC. Aristocratic Polka. By C. C. Amos. Price 30 cents. Published by H. T. MERRILL & CO., 97 Washington st., wholesale agents for the Star Piano. no1-v341-1t

A Good Investment. A good two-story frame house, with lot, on Jackson street, near State street, three minutes' walk from the Post Office, renting for $800, for sale at $6,000. S. M. KENYON & CO., no1-v336-1t Real Estate Brokers 51 Dearborn st.

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE. Six Horse Portable Engine, Elevator, Belting and Buckets, Scales, and the most approved Grain Cleaning Machinery, together with the Shafting Pulleys, &c., necessary, in running order. The whole is in complete order and has been but little used. Very liberal terms for the whole. Apply to GEO. DUNHAM & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. GEO. DUNHAM & CO.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, together with materials for Pants, Vestings, Coats, &c., FOR SALE. At cost prices. Must be sold within eight days at 106 State street, between Jackson and Van Buren. [illegible] ADAMS.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Extra in QUALITY and FIT, in stock and MADE TO ORDER. We make a SPECIALTY of this branch of our business. ELY, Wooten Brooks and Tailor, No. 3 Tremont Block.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE For the Week Ending Nov. 3.

1—THE BATTLE OF ALATOONA: A Bloody Combat and Signal Repulse of the Enemy—A new Pass of Thermopylæ.
2—A STIRRING LETTER FROM SENATOR CONNESS.
3—PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION: A letter from the infamous Vallandigham, wherein he lets out some secrets.
4—LEAVING THE COPPERHEAD PARTY: Letter from Hon Henry G. Stebbins.
5—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON McCLELLAN: A Spicy Speech.
6—THAD. STEVENS ON McCLELLAN.
7—THE CANADA RAID: How the Plots were Frustrated.
8—JEFF DAVIS' SPEECH AT COLUMBIA, S. C.: Rebel Victories to Insure the Success of McClellan.
9—McCLELLAN'S GUNBOAT EXPERIENCE: More Direct Testimony from the officers of the Galena.
10—THE LAST RALLY: A National Lyric.
11—THE ANCIENT COPPERHEAD.
12—GOV. SEYMOUR ON A TRAIN.
13—NORTHWESTERN SORGHUM CONVENTION: A full Report.
14—A DISTURBANCE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY: High Canadian Officials Assaulted.
15—PETROLIA: A Scientific Investigation into its Resources.
16—FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT WINDSOR, C. W.: Murder of Three Children by their Father.
17—McCORMICK'S "REAPER": Further Testimony and Accumulated Proofs of McCormick's Piracies—Shall the Farmers of Cook County pay $100 a piece for Reaping Machines.
18—AN IMPORTANT ORDER: Gen. Dix issues a Counter Check to the Rebel and Little Mackerel Scheme.
19—STARTLING DISCLOSURES: Democratic Frauds upon the Soldiers—Their Letters opened and their votes changed by Gov. Seymour's Satraps.
20—THE CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE STATE: Letters from various points of the State.
21—STARTLING UTTERANCES OF TREASON, Vallandigham's Speech at Monmouth—He explains the "Basis of the Federal States"—He Proclaims the Democratic Party in favor of a Divided Country.
22—LATEST INFORMATION FROM GRANT'S, SHERIDAN'S, SHERMAN'S, ROSECRANS', AND THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS.
23—EDITORIALS: Little Mac's Record on Secession—Jeff. Davis to his Northern Friends—Vallandigham's Letter—An Election Scare—Everitt on Emancipation—The Fire in the Rear—Union Men to Work—Vallandigham at Monmouth—Pendleton's Unionism—The Effect of the Rebels Arming Slaves.
24—LOCAL INTELLIGENCE: From the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, &c.
25—A COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKETS: Latest New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee Markets.
26—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, &c.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, is a full history of the week, and just the document for merchants and bankers to send to their correspondents in the country. Price 5 cents in wrappers.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best medium for advertising in the West. With a circulation of about 41,000, it reaches almost every intelligent loyal family. To farmers who wish to dispose of their lands, cattle, sheep, or swine; to the manufacturer of farming utensils, who wishes to attract the custom of the farmer; to the merchant who wants to sell goods to his country brother; and in fact to any class of manufacturers or factors, who wish to sell their goods, the CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is just the channel through which they can gratify their desires. Try it if this be not so. The terms are very low—$1 for the first four lines, and 21 cents for every subsequent line. Advertisements intended for this week's issue should be left at the Counting Room before six o'clock on Tuesday evening.

SUBSTITUTES! Substitutes! Substitutes!—Do you want a substitute? if so you can have one at the office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. oc31-v374 6t

VOLUNTEERS! Volunteers! Volunteers!—Do you want one? If so you can get them of WM. H. MURPHY & CO, for we can furnish you more than any other office in Chicago, and for less money. oc31-v374 6t

REPRESENTATIVE Recruits also on hand. Come show your patriotism to Uncle Sam, and send a Representative to the army. It will not cost you much. Look at this and blush! We have on deposit money or notes from six ladies of Chicago, with a challenge to a like number of men to procure them Representative Recruits for the army of our glorious Republic. It will afford us much pleasure to give one publication to any and all gentlemen that will accept this challenge from the fair sex. WM. H. MURPHY & CO, basement, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, or address Lock Box 6063.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY. Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000. 100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH. Subscription Price $3 per share. LANDS YIELDING LARGELY. OFFICERS: HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President. WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President. ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary. Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. The lands of the Company are situated in the heart of the Oil regions and in the best localities. The well-known localities, "the McElheny farm, the two McClintock farms," and other proved and valuable working territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territory along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now in process of successful development and oil is already actually and largely produced from several wells upon them. Address the Company, P. O. Box 5069, New York. no1 v290-3tnet

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. ON AND AFTER Sunday, Oct. 30th, 1864, And until further notice, trains will leave Chicago, from Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail, daily (except Sunday.) 5:30 P. M.—Evening Express and Mail, daily (except Saturday.) 10:15 P. M.—Night Express and Mail, daily (except Saturday and Sunday.) Trains arrive in Chicago at 6:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 11:00 P. M. SAMUEL HOUGH, no1 v329 4tnet General Passenger Agent.

NOVEMBER ATLANTIC. WALSH, 102 Madison Street, Has received the November Atlantic, which (as the General Western Agent) he supplies to the trade and public at Publishers' prices. no1-v320-1t

CHAMPION SOAP. Parties using other Soap should be careful not to confound the Champion with any of the poor compounds which seek to imitate it. All who use the Champion Are Charmed with It. Delivered to any part of the city at Seven Dollars and a half per hundred pounds. Office, 201 Lake street, (up stairs.) C. COLTON, Agent. oc31-v311-3tnet

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block. NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Nov 1st and 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street, a large and fresh stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Prints, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, Stripes, De Laines, Checks, Dress Goods, Tickings, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, Cloths, Beavers, Poke-skins, All Wool and Union Cassimeres, Wool Socks, Wool Hoods, Under Shirts and Drawers, Jackets, Wool Yarn, Linens, Cravats, Shawls, &c., &c. ALSO—An invoice of Custom-Made Clothing. ALSO—100 doz. Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits. ALSO—25 cases Boots and Shoes of every style. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., (all the Furniture of a Dwelling House) AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. Semi-Annual Water Tax, Due Nov. 1, 1864. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 29th, 1864. The Board of Public Works have assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the six months commencing November 1st, 1864, and collectable in advance, and the same are hereby declared to be due and payable on the 1st day of November next. By the requirements of the revised city charter, the water tax is assessed and is a lien on all lots or land, including the buildings thereon, fronting on street or alley through which the water pipes are laid, and which lots shall have a building thereon, whether the owners shall be used in such building or on such lot or not. If not paid during November, ten per cent will be added to the water rents on all lots where the water is not used, a discount of twenty per cent will be made if the same is paid during November. J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of The Union Insurance and Trust Company, Will be held at their office in Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1864. W. W. LEONARD, Sec'y.

FRENCH FLUTING.—This elegant art taught; no machinery needed; can be done by any lady in her parlor; a pleasant occupation for the winter evenings. [illegible] Post Office Box 3640.

Money to Loan. At low rates on good Real Estate security. Inquire of MILLER & LEWIS, 38 Washington street.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND DRUGGISTS.—A gentleman of business experience and possessing capital, desires to purchase an interest in a first-class Book and Stationery House or in a first-class Drug Store in Chicago, or would purchase the whole. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 4474, Chicago.

CHANGE OF AGENCY. SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000.00
Surplus, Aug 1, 1864, 462,643.19
Total Assets, $1,462,643.19
Liabilities, $20,154.86

WESTERN FIRE BRANCH, J. R. PAYSON, General Agent, FAY & BAKER, AGENTS. (Successors to B. W. Phillips & Co.) CHICAGO. OFFICES: IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, South Side of Court House Square; and No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, SOUTH WATER STREET.

SCRIP DIVIDEND, OF 1863, 55 PER CENT. OF 1864, 50 PER CENT.

10,000 IN DIVIDENDS Returned to customers in this city alone.

Scrip of 1864 now ready for delivery. Interest paid on all outstanding Scrip.

THIS IS THE Largest Participation Company IN THE COUNTRY.

The undersigned having succeeded B. W. Phillips & Co., as Agents of the Security Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies upon highly favorable terms in this well known and popular Company.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY, AT THIS AGENCY, Without Discount for Interest.

At present date, THIS COMPANY HAS NO UNSETTLED LOSSES IN THE WEST. November 1, 1864. FAY & BAKER, Agents. no1-v325-1t

ROSS & FOSTER. IMPORTATION NOW IN STORE OF LADIES', GENT'S, Boy's and Misses' Under Shirts, Drawers, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, CONSISTING OF Angola, Merino, Cashmere, Silk, Shaker, Flannel and Knitted Do, In every size, color and quality. By far the best assortment ever shown in this city, at prices DEFYING COMPETION. OUR IMPORTATION OF Ladies', Gent's and Young Mens' KID GLOVES, In all colors, single and pique stitch, just arriving. Best goods made and warranted. DRY GOODS Of every description arriving daily. NEW STORE, 105 Lake Street. oc28-u788-su tuapnet lf

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. Ten years ahead of all others. Made of Heavier Wrought Iron. Thicker Fire Proof Filling. Weigh twenty per cent. more. Elegantly Made and Finished. Cost no more than the old styles. You see them Everywhere. FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street. no1 v311-3tnet

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake Street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 133 Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake street, (New Store.) oc8-1365 1t-T-T & S net

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CHEAP GOODS AT ROSS & GOSSAGE, Successors to W. M. Ross & Co., AT THEIR OLD STAND, 167 & 169 Lake Street. PLAID SILKS At 75c., $1.00 and $1.12½. BLACK SILK, "Good Quality," "Full Width," At Ten Shillings. FRENCH MERINOS, "All Colors," at $1.12½. ONE CASE EMPRESS CLOTHS "All Wool," at $1.50. "DOMESTIC GOODS," FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, Etc., Below Market Prices. —AT— 167 and 169 Lake St. ROSS & GOSSAGE'S. no1-v363-1t

HUNT, BARBOUR, & HALE, Nos. 3 and 5 Lake-st., Are now receiving a large line of CHOICE DRESS GOODS, Balmoral Skirts, SHAWLS, &c., &c., &c., To which the special attention of the trade is invited. no1-v316-3tnet

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank OF CHICAGO, Oct. 31st, 1864.

ASSETS.	
Bills Discounted	$911,844.70
Due from Eastern Bankers and National Banks	421,951.98
United States Securities	517,300.00
Premium paid on U. S. Bonds	17,359.44
Legal Tender Notes	370,311.39
Specie	4,397.50
Revenue Stamps and other Cash Items	2,813.53
Office fixtures	711.66
Total	$2,245,688.03
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$500,000.00
Circulation outstanding	335,000.00
Due Depositors	1,304,027.19
Surplus fund	407.86
Net profits (six months to date)	86,052.98
Total	$2,245,688.03

The foregoing is a correct report of the condition of said Bank, October 31st, 1864. E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. [SEAL] Subscribed and sworn before me, Oct. 31st, 1864. FRED. J. MEYER, Notary Public. no1-v357-1t

$555,777,999 FOUND! By Contractors, Speculators, Capitalists, Warehousemen, Threshing Machine owners, Manufacturers, Millers and Farmers, simply by adopting the use of Squire, Preston & Gage's "Perpetual Motion Automatic Grain Scales." For weighing and registering a continual stream of grain, whether of unloading boats cars and warehouses, the line dispensing with the slow and perplexing process of weighing grain in hoppers or on the ordinary scales, in addition to saving the services of tally clerks. Also for accurately measuring the pounds and bushels of grain when delivered from the threshing machine, and transferred to vessels or bins without the aid of a tallyman. Also very useful to millers in keeping an accurate account of every pound of grain passing through their mill, without the trouble of weighing or measuring; adapted to the use of every farmer for measuring and bagging grain without using the ordinary scales or measures. The undersigned offer to dispose of the right to manufacture and sell in certain territory. Also respectfully solicit orders for machines. A perfect working machine is in operation every day at No. 17 South Lasalle street, (near the corner of South Water street.) Believe not without calling and examining for yourselves the "ne plus ultra" of the age. Inquiries and communications relative to the "Modern Automaton" should be addressed to SQUIRE, PRESTON & GAGE, No. 17 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

H. O. ARMOUR & CO., H. O. ARMOUR & CO., Chicago. ARMOUR & ARMOUR, Milwaukee. Commission Merchants, 227 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Special attention given to purchase and sale of Provisions. We have constantly for sale the well known brand of "John Plankinton," Milwaukee, and other Chicago and Milwaukee Packers, and are prepared to fill at current rates all descriptions of Provisions delivered in either market.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that I have reduced my prices for ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Upper or under sets on Vulcanized Rubber at from $15.00 to $20.00. Dr. D. M. TOWNER, Dentist, 107½ Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

Tug Boat "Warner" FOR SALE. Apply to O. B. GREEN & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting CABINET FURNITURE And CHAIRS to his small but good stock at No 209 Lake St. The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such of SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and TABLES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

PARTNERSHIP. GEO. H. CHITTENDEN and HENRY R. KOON have entered into a co-partnership. On and after the 1st day of November, 1864, the business of the General Agency of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines will be conducted at 106 LAKE STREET, Under the firm name of GEO. H. CHITTENDEN & KOON.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. A large stock of best quality, at the old price. Inserted free of charge and without pain. Letters from abroad promptly answered. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

PAPER HANGINGS, Decorations, BORDERS AND WINDOW SHADES. New Styles and Low Prices. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, 78 Randolph Street.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO. 346 Main Street, Hartford, CAPITAL........$950,000, Is now prepared to insure persons against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Yearly policies will be issued for a premium of FIVE DOLLARS, Granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, Against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public conveyance. TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM, Secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also twenty-five dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM, Secures a full policy for $5,000 and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident. Policies can be had for $500, with $3 per week compensation, or any other sum between $500 and $5,000, at proportionate rates. DIRECTORS: Gustavus F. Davis, W. H. D. Callender, Jas. L. Howard, Geo. W. Moore, Marshal Jewell, Ebenezer Roberts, Thos. Belknap, Jr., Charles White, Cornelius B. Irwin, Mark Howard, Geo. S. Gilman, Jonathan B. Bunce. JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. HENRY A. DYER General Agent. MOORE & STEARNS Agents, Cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts., CHICAGO.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE EAST. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, October 30th, 1864, passenger trains will leave Chicago from Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express, except Sunday. 5:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, except Saturday. 10:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, except Saturday and Sunday. 4:00 A. M.—Cin. and Lou. Express, except Sunday. 4:30 P. M.—Saturdays, to Niles only. ARRIVE AT CHICAGO. 6:00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express, except Saturday and Sunday. 11:50 P. M.—(noon) New York and Boston Express, except Monday. 11:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, except Sunday. 11:00 P. M.—Cin. and Lou Express, except Monday. All of the above Detroit trains connect at that point with all trains of GREAT WESTERN and GRAND TRUNK Railways. Sleeping cars on night trains. Berths can be secured at General Office, Tremont House Block. THROUGH TICKETS at all offices of connecting lines. In Chicago at N. Y. Central office, 55 Clark street; at Grand Trunk Railway office, 45 Clark street; at the Michigan Central office, in Tremont House Block, and at the depot. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Western Passenger Agent. oc30 v398 1t net

REMOVAL. DAY, ALLEN & CO., Have removed to their new and spacious Store, 34 & 36 RANDOLPH ST., on the corner of Wabash avenue, where, with increased facilities for business, they will be happy to see all their old friends and as many new ones as will favor them with a call.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark Street. GOVERNMENT BONDS. 5-20's On hand, for sale, and immediate delivery. I WILL HEREAFTER MAKE THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS A "SPECIALTY." JAMES BOYD, BANKER AND BROKER, 38 Clark-st.

AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, FOR THE HAIR. Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 8 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 15 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By H. T. CRANE & BRO., 10 WEST LAKE STREET.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

ONE WEEK MORE!

Our accounts from Northern Illinois are of the most cheering character. The Old Guard are again up and doing. The season of apathy is past, and the time of action has come. From the Lake to the Mississippi the people are gathering for the great battle of next Tuesday, resolved to sustain their ancient renown—resolved that whoever else may fail, *they* will not come short of their duty. The calls of the government for soldiers have thinned their ranks, but they are making themselves good by inroads upon the enemy. The work of the campaign is being done as it should be done, for men are putting their own shoulders to the wheel instead of calling on Jupiter to help them out of the mire. The only miracles they depend on are those which proceed from hard knocks administered by flesh and blood.

We rejoice to chronicle these facts, which, we are assured, are no exaggeration of the sturdy efforts now being made by the freemen of Illinois to preserve the good name which has been a crown of glory to them in the past. One more week for the country! One more week remains for the labor which is to decide the fate of the Republic. One week to tell whether the United States shall exist a nation or be blotted from the map, and its place scrawled over with the black letters of SECESSION! One week to tell whether we are worthy of a country bought with the blood of patriots. One week to show whether the heroism and devotion of our soldiers in distant fields has been given a sacrifice to a degenerate race. One week to prove whether the army has absorbed the courage of the people, and left at home a nation of cowards and hucksters, cringing under the terrors of Jeff Davis and ready to barter country and liberty if he will vouchsafe them peace. Was there ever, in the world's history, a cause more sacred, a work more pregnant with the issues of a nation's life or death? The centuries look down upon us. They see the old struggle of democracy against tyranny repeating itself on American soil. They see the last great Republic which rose victorious from its conflict with kings, torn by traitors, yet putting forth more than a giant's strength to maintain its place in the history of human progress. They see slavery, which sought to rule the Union, now striving to destroy it. They see a brave people contending with rebels in arms on one hand, and trampling down cowards and deserters on the other. They behold the sublime spectacle of a people undaunted by the danger in front or the fire in the rear.

They shall soon witness a victory over both classes of assailants. The United States of America are not to be snuffed out of their place in the firmament by traitors, armed or unarmed. The faith of the people in the Government which they have made is still bright and unwavering. Their reliance upon their own strength under God is still unshaken. Their regard for their own honor is still pure. They feel that a thousand deaths were better than one surrender to treason and disunion. They believe that the Almighty has prepared this trial for them, and that He will sustain them if they are true to themselves. They know that war is upon them, and that no compromise can avert it. They know that their cause is just, and that victory must come at last.

Let each loyal heart, then, enter the coming week with the resolve to crush the enemy at the polls—to bury them under an intolerable weight of ballots. The Copperhead party need but one more decisive punishment to end them. Let them fail to get an electoral vote at the North, and directly they will all swear that they were never in favor of peace. They will cry louder for the prosecution of the war than the Republicans themselves. This is the true way to make a united North. The verdict of the American people at the ballot-box, in a crisis like this, is the mightiest thing on earth. Let it be given for the Union on the 8th day of November, and it will tell more powerfully upon the rebellion, in this country and in Europe, than a reinforcement of five hundred thousand soldiers.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The erratic Wendell Phillips has made a raid upon Abraham Lincoln. It is easy to see his motive. Mr. Phillips is a glib, not very profound, but exceedingly conceited word-monger. He prides himself on agreeing with nobody, and being satisfied with nothing. He has every kind of ability except practicability, and has therefore gone into business with Horatio Seymour as a common scold of the acts and plans of wiser men. It has been his hobby for life to become the emancipator of America. He has been toiling for that fame. He wholly failed until the opening of the rebellion to bring more than six or seven thousand persons, all told, to his views, and he remained the head of an insignificant sect rather than the founder of a party, or even a faction. At best he was but the forerunner of the movement. But when the Southern rebels by rebelling in the interests of slavery, placed the whole slavery question on a new and different footing Mr. Phillips suddenly found the whole business wrested from a declaimer and placed in the hands of statesmen and Generals. The emancipator of American slavery, whose name was destined to be handed down to posterity in connection with great event, was found not to be Wendell Phillips, but the author of the Emancipation Proclamation. This seems to have soured Mr. Phillips into a bitter and malignant enemy of the President. He says in his last Cooper Institute speech:

"Kidnapper is the only word for the man who ordered Arguelles caught, and sent to Cuba."

On the question of international law involved in the surrender of Arguelles, Wendell Phillips' opinion is hardly to be placed against Mr. Seward's.

"Suppose next 8th of November George B. McClellan was elected President. Suppose he was to assert the right, without law, judge or jury, to arrest whom he pleased and send them where he pleased, and when you find fault with him, turned round and said, 'Gentlemen, I am only treading in the footsteps of my Christian predecessor whose footsteps you cheered in Cooper Institute in this particular instance.'"

The Constitution by the provision that "in case of insurrection or invasion" the *habeas corpus* which is the only legal limitation on the President's power of arrest may be suspended, makes it lawful for Mr Lincoln, or Geo. B. McClellan, or any other man who may be President during the pendency of the rebellion to arrest whom he pleases and send them where he pleases without judge or jury. If anything less than this is meant by a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, we would be glad to have Mr. Phillips instruct the world what it is.

"I am, said Mr. Phillips, an Abolitionist, but I am also a citizen, watchful of Constitutional liberty, and I say if President Lincoln is inaugurated for the next term on the votes of Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, every citizen is bound to resist him."

Mr. Lincoln having distinctly published the fact that he has nothing to do with the question whether the citizens of Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas shall vote, or how they shall vote, or whether their vote shall be received, but that the whole question is to be determined by another department of the Government, it is Mr. Phillips' duty as it is that of every loyal citizen, to stop vaporing and await and submit to the law as administered by the lawful tribunal. If Wendell Phillips' labors shall receive a smaller reward of fame than he intended, he should be content to learn that the inexorable logic of events proved them to be of less value than he had believed.

SHALL WE VOTE FOR DISUNION?

The New York *World* has the following under the head of "Shall we Vote for Eternal War:"

"Observe the statement of Jefferson Davis in his speech at Columbia, S. C.:

'The Vice President of the Confederate States was refused a passport to the North, when his object was negotiation—that means by which all wars must be terminated. The door was rudely shut in our faces.'

'We have often insisted that the mission of Alex. H. Stephens was negotiation and peace. It has been as often denied. Here at last is the proof. Even President Lincoln will not now dare dispute it, to say nothing of his organs.'

'In God's name, how is this cruel war ever to stop if Lincoln is re-elected.'"

As the *World* so emphatically condemns the act of the President in refusing to negotiate for peace with the rebel Vice-President, it is important to know *on what basis* the rebel Vice-President was empowered to negotiate. If it was on the basis of the *independence of the Confederacy*, the President would have committed an act of treason in doing so, and the *World* would show itself an accessory to the rebellion in demanding that he should have done so. If, on the other hand, Stephens proposed to negotiate for peace "on the basis of the restoration of the Union," the complaint of the *World* would be just. The following fuller extract from Jeff. Davis' speech shows which was the fact:

"From the beginning down to the present hour, your Government has made every effort within its power to avoid a collision of arms in the first instance, and since then to obtain EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS OF SETTLEMENT HONORABLE TO OURSELVES BASED ON A RECOGNITION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. First, we sent commissioners to see on what terms the quarrel could be adjusted, and since that time we have proclaimed in every public paper our desire for peace. Insolently our every effort has been met. The Vice President of the Confederate States was refused a passport to the North, when his object was negotiation—that means by which all wars must be terminated. The door was rudely shut in our faces."

Let it be understood, then, that the New York *World*, McClellan's leading advocate, condemns in unqualified terms Mr. Lincoln's refusal to negotiate for peace ON THE BASIS OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. We are to infer, therefore, that if McClellan were President he would receive and negotiate with Stephens *on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States*. We answer the *World's* closing ejaculation by asking, "In God's name, how is this cruel rebellion to be suppressed and the Union restored, if McClellan is elected and negotiations opened on the basis of the independence of the rebel Confederacy?" Elect McClellan, and the death knell of the Union is sounded.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT EL PASO.

The Union men of El Paso, Woodford county, Ill., are making extensive arrangements for a mass meeting of the citizens of Woodford, McLean and Livingston counties at that place on Monday, Nov. 4th. Maj. Gen. Oglesby has agreed to speak there instead of Matamora by the consent of the citizens of the latter place. Col. Bob Ingersoll, Maj. H. D. Cook, Washington Bushnell, Esq., Hon. S. M. Cullom and many others will also be present and address the assemblage. Among some of the features of the occasion will be the presentation of a splendid prize banner to the township sending the largest delegation, and a grand torch-light procession in the evening. The managers of the meeting are leaving no stone unturned to make this meeting one of the largest and most influential gatherings of the campaign, and that our next Governor, the gallant Dick Oglesby, shall behold the Unionism of these counties in all its strength. Loyal men of Woodford, McLean and Livingston, much depends upon your action. Turn out en masse. Bring your wives and children. Devote the Fourth of November to your country. Let your gathering be that of an army with banners. Rally around the brave Oglesby in such force that Copperheads may be convinced you are bound to carry him to the gubernatorial chair.

RELIEF TO PRISONERS.

We confess we lack that exalted faith in the common honesty of the rebels which enables some of our contemporaries to hail the agreement entered into between Grant and Lee, allowing us to send supplies of food, clothing and medicines to our prisoners in rebel hands, as a "grand triumph of humanity." Such agreements on a smaller scale have been entered into before, and were found to be mere devices of the rebels to feed themselves from the delicacies sent down by us for our suffering soldiers. The agreement has always been broken off with a heavy balance in favor of the rebels. It is well to make such agreements to an extent, but to rejoice over them only to the extent they are fulfilled. To suppose that those rebel authorities who would stand before the world responsible for the starvation of our Southern prisoners would shrink from the comparatively small enormity of stealing whatever provisions we sent down there for their relief, implies a wonderful faith in the influence of nice moral distinctions over great criminals. Let us send on the relief, however, to our brave boys and rejoice—if the rebels do what they never have done before—keep an agreement.

COPPERHEAD FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The Plymouth (Ind.) *Republican* in its issue of Oct. 27th, exposes some most gross and unblushing Copperhead frauds perpetrated at the late election in that State. A card is published, signed by eighty-seven voters of Union township, Marshall county, who testify that they voted the Republican ticket, and yet only seventy Republican votes were counted. Another card is signed by sixty-nine voters of Green township in the same county who testify in a similar manner and yet but fifty Union ballots were counted. One of the Clerks and one of the Judges of the election in Green township also publish cards, the Clerk stating that when the Board adjourned for dinner, he folded his roll paper and saw the Inspector place it in the ballot box; the other Clerk's roll was then placed on top of his, and the tally papers on top of both. But when the box was opened on the meeting of the Board, after dinner, his roll was on top of the other Clerk's roll, showing conclusively that the box had been opened by some one during the interim. In the face of these unblushing frauds the Copperhead press have the audacity to coin stories of Republican frauds in Indiana!

Washington on the Copperheads and Speculators in 1779.

In Guild's new volume, "Manning and Brown University," we find this extract from a letter from Washington to Reed of Pennsylvania: "It gives me very sincere pleasure that the Assembly is so well disposed to second your endeavors in bringing those murderers of our cause, the monopolizers, forestallers and engrossers, to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each State, long ere this, has not hunted them down as pests of society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that some one of the more atrocious in each State were hung in gibbets upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Haman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness upon his country's ruin."

Ben Wade on McClellan.

We refer the reader to the third page for one of the most scathing criticisms of McClellan's generalship that has yet appeared. It is a perfect volley of facts, shot with keen and killing precision. Mr. Wade being Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, his statements are high authority. No man in the country is better posted than he. The Copperheads have all been lauding old Ben. to the skies lately as a man of truth and veracity, and whose statements were perfectly reliable. We commend his picture of the gunboat hero to their affectionate consideration.

The Two Things Needed

to give us an overwhelming success at the November election are ORGANIZATION and ZEAL. These must be our watch-words till the election. Too much work cannot be done, and the victory cannot be too great for the demands of the hour and the glory of the cause.

☞ R. L. Farnsworth, Esq., late editor of a Democratic paper at South Bend, Indiana, well known throughout that State, and now of St. Louis, Missouri, in a letter to Rev. J. R Hibbard, of this city, says:

I am no longer on the *pro-slavery side* or the *non-intervention side*. I see this war is a clearly defensive war, according to the President's letter. Tell Rev. Ed. Burnham I have caved, and wonder I did not see this view before. I have abandoned non-intervention the moment I could do it honestly.

☞ The Louisiana State Legislature has passed a series of resolutions requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation of amnesty, extending pardon to all citizens of that State under the grade of Colonel now in the ranks of the so-called Confederate army, and requesting the Attorney General of the State to institute criminal proceedings for perjury and treason against Thomas Overton Moore, B. M. Hyams, T. J. Semmes, E. Warren Morse, J. P. Benjamin and John Slidell, and all members of the Legislature of 1860 that voted for the act of secession; also all Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, the public officers of the State, the cities, corporations and parishes who have not returned to their loyalty; and furthermore that their property be confiscated and sold to indemnify the losses of loyal citizens.

☞ The Concord Monitor says that the New Hampshire Republican State Central Committee announces the following figures as the result of their recent canvass of that State, which does not include the soldiers' vote:

Lincoln	35,[illegible]
McClellan	32,971
	[illegible]
Doubtful voters reported	[illegible]

The number of New Hampshire soldiers in the field must be almost 10,000, one-half of whom are voters, and will be sure to vote ten to one for Lincoln.

☞ It is estimated that three-quarters of the globe are in a state of war. There is war in Poland, Algeria, Tunis, Mexico, the United States, Peru, New Zealand, China, Barbary, Japan, Afghanistan, and twenty countries in Africa.

How the New York Regiments are Voting.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

The following are some of the results of recent voting in New York regiments in the army of the Potomac:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
50th N. Y. Engineers, Co. G	81	2
50th N. Y. Engineers, Co. E	[illegible]	4
50th N. Y. Engineers, Co. officers	41	15
[illegible] New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
11th Battery	[illegible]	11
118th New York	[illegible]	9
[illegible] New York	[illegible]	7[illegible]
Total	1,[illegible]	154

THE INDIANA TREASON.

An Important Confession.

Testimony of the Chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee, and Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.

Joseph J. Bingham, editor of the State *Sentinel* and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; a Third Degree member and a Grand Councilor of the Sons of Liberty, testified before the Military Commission to-day as follows: I joined the American Knights in October or November, 1863, at Military Hall, then leased to the Democratic Club of this city. I was initiated then. Dodd, Harrison, M. Jacobs, Dr. Johnson, Vandegrift and others were present. In August or September I was introduced to P. C. Wright by Dodd. Wright gave his history and claimed to have found in the papers belonging to Gen. Gaines of New Orleans, the records of a secret society which existed during the Revolutionary War, of which Gen. Lee was President, and Madison, Jefferson and Washington were members. Wright designed to establish a similar order, and had come to this State for that purpose. He said it existed in Missouri, Illinois and the central American States, and was to extend all over the world. He wanted Bingham to help found it here but he declined because he was opposed to secret societies. He asked other leaders to join. Most of them declined. It was understood that Dodd was to be a member. Dodd was an active leading Know Nothing. Dodd urged Bingham to join, and said it was political and educational. A State University, to inculcate sound political doctrine, and a newspaper, were to be started. Dodd said he wanted to advise with the witness about many things. He could not, unless he joined the Order; that he could not even tell the names of the members of the Order, for the obligation bound him to secrecy. He offered to put Bingham through informally. Bingham saw the seeds of discord for the party, if he did not join and unite the different elements against the Administration. Dodd informed Bingham that he was a delegate to the State Council of November, 1863. He attended and took the Grand Council Degree. Dodd presided. Harrison was Secretary. Mr. Vandegrift was at the meeting. Dr. Athon, Joseph Ristine, L. D. Milligan and Mr. Cushman, from the north part of the State. The Council was opened and committees appointed. Bingham was chairman of the committee on literature. He was present but an hour, when he retired and wrote his report, advising the postponement of the paper until funds were raised to support it a year, and the indefinite postponement of the University scheme. Dr. Bryant and Bushman were on the committee. He told Cushman he could not stay, and got him to read the report. Did not hear of any military appointment then, nor until after the exposure of the Sons of Liberty. He was notified by Dodd to attend the Grand Council of February 16. Was in twice that day. Heard Conklin, one of the Major Generals, speaking. He was called on for a report, and replied that he had not drilled anybody, and had nobody to drill. It was his first idea that it was a military organization. He never read the Ritual, Constitution and by-laws. Heffren was present at the February Council. He came to his office and told all about the Order. Bingham said that he thought no good would come from the Order, and Heffren coincided with him, and said it was a humbug. He concluded not to belong to the organization; paid his fees and asked Dodd if any formal withdrawal was necessary. Dodd said he could withdraw when he liked. He didn't consider himself a member after that, though his having been in the Order gave him the confidence of the members, and he had learned many things he otherwise would not have known. Heard that Dodd delivered an address on the 16th of February. At that meeting Dr. Bowling, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Blake, of Terre Haute, Mr. Cushman and 'Squire McBride, of Evansville, were present; also Heffren. His next connection with the members of the Order was with Dodd, Bowles, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and a Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, who met at his office. He supposed they were all members of the Order. Judge Bullitt invited him down to the Palmer House to take whisky. He went there and found Coffin, a detective present. He didn't know that then, but thought him a Republican, and that they had queer company. He shook hands with him, and Coffin said, "I have caught you at last." He asked Coffin what he meant as they were going to dinner. He passed it off with an anecdote. In the afternoon he met Jos. E. McDonald, and told him about Coffin, and he said he was a detective. He told him it was a singular secret society where detectives met with its members. He talked with McDonald frequently about the order, but had not told him he was a member at that time. That was the middle or latter part of May. Shortly after the first Sunday in June, Sidger was introduced to him in his office. Dodd called him private Secretary to Bullitt. It was remarked that Bullitt thought Coffin had compromised him. He knew of the meeting of the Council in June, but was not present and knew nothing of its proceedings. Had seen Bowles before the 1st of August. Once he came to his office and talked over matters generally, and asked if he knew Coffin was a detective. He told him he had it from McDonald. On the 2d or 3d day of August Dodd called on him to issue, as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, a call for a mass meeting on the 16th of August. He asked his word of honor that he would not reveal anything he might say. Bingham furnished it. Dodd said a revolution had been determined on at the Council of the 16th, held at Chicago, which consisted of four members from Indiana, four from Missouri, four from Illinois and four from Kentucky. Dodd, Bowles and Bullitt were present. Dodd says they arranged there to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Ohio, Camp Morton, Indiana, and Camp Douglas Illinois, and the released prisoners at Camp Douglas were to release those at Rock Island. At the same time they were to rise in Louisville and seize the Government stores and property. Bingham was astonished. Dodd wanted a mass meeting called, under pretense of opposing the draft and instructing the Chicago delegates. Bingham refused. Dodd wanted him to call a Congressional convention to nominate a Congressman, as a cover for his revolution. Bingham refused. Dodd went to McDonald to have him influence Bingham to call the convention. Bingham thought he ought to reverse the plot, and tried McDonald with the watchword, "What success," to know whether the secret had been intrusted to him. He found it had not, and imparted it to McDonald on August 4th. They could not determine what to do, and agreed to meet again. Next day, while going home, he met McDonald Kerr, of New Albany, and said, "What success." He answered, "Do you know anything? The people are all alarmed in our part of the State, in Washington, Harrison and Floyd counties, with the idea that a revolution is in progress. They are selling their crops because they think greenbacks safer." Kerr went on and revealed Dodd's scheme. Both then went to McDonald's. Kerr told him this plot. Bingham did not then tell McDonald of his withdrawal from the Order, but was understood to still belong. Kerr's information involved Dr. Anthon. Morton was to be put out of the way, and Athon to be Governor. They went to Athon's house, called him up, and he denied any knowledge of the plot. They met at McDonald's office next morning, and invited prominent Democrats to meet them. McDonald, Judge A. L. Roache, Wm. Hutcheson, Aquilla Jones, Sam'l H. Buskorn, Jos. Ristine, Dr Yeagle, Col. Calliwell, and others, were there. Kerr told his story. They said the revolution must be stopped. Dodd and John C. Walker were called in. They did not then acknowledge anything about it. At first Kerr told Bingham that if they would not abandon it, it was his interest to inform the authorities and have them arrested.—Dodd and Walker then spoke very earnestly about public affairs, saying the Government could not be restored under the old state of things, and nothing would save it but a forcible revolution. An appeal to the ballot-box was futile; the people would resist the draft, and they ought to direct the revolution, rather than let it direct them. Dodd and Walker promised to stop it, and it was understood they sent such orders to the various counties. Bingham didn't inform the authorities, because he thought they knew it, because it was agreed that notice of the uprising should be given by publishing a barbecue near Louisville. The revolution was to take place the day after the barbecue. Kerr said Bullitt and other prominent members of the Order were arrested because of that notice; and that many left the State for Canada. Bingham thought this so important that he called the Democratic Central Committee together August 13th, to consult on its effect on the party. Another reason why he did not inform the authorities was because he didn't wish to injure his party in the coming election. There was danger of that, if the revolution was made public. Dodd was here for two weeks and Walker for ten days. He told them he would be arrested and they left. Dodd claimed that the scheme was true until Kerr charged it upon him. At the two days' meeting of the Central Committee, August 12th, this revolutionary plot was discussed. They said the plot must be dropped. Walker was called to that meeting and assured the committee that it was stopped August 11th. Walker told Bingham he must be at the Bates House to meet the rebel officers from Louisville, who were to consult him while *en route* to Chicago to release the rebel prisoners there, and notify them that the revolution was postponed. In August, about the time the arms were found in Dodd's building, a messenger brought him a communication, from Dodd and Walker, then in Chicago, professing to be addressed to the Committee of thirteen, asking its publication in the *Sentinel*. He examined it, and refused to publish it. They proposed to publish it at Dodd's office, but Bingham having an interest, said they should not publish it, and sent it back to Walker, who said he wrote the address, and signed Dodd's name as Chairman of the Committee of thirteen. Dodd was Grand Commander. The members were sworn to obey him implicitly in this revolution. Dodd expected assistance from members of the Order who came up to the mass meeting of August 16th. Bingham said no inducements or threats had drawn out this testimony. It was voluntary.

FROM FT. LEAVENWORTH.

General Curtis' Force—Gen. Blunt's—What they Effected—Our Losses—Killing of Adjutant G. W. Smith.

The following is an extract, which will be read with interest, from a letter received in St. Louis, from a member of Gen. Curtis' staff. The letter is dated "Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 25th:"

Curtis had about fifteen or eighteen thousand militia in the field, but not in action. Curtis and Blunt have had about from five to seven thousand volunteers, nearly all cavalry. With these they headed the enemy off, and turned him south. He is now in the vicinity of Fort Scott. He may take that place, but it is hardly likely. He will be too closely pressed. He did not enter Kansas. He abandoned everything in his flight. This evening, all his artillery, and Marmaduke and Cabell, are reported captured.

Todd was killed several days ago. The General says that his loss (the enemy's) is heavy, and the road is strewn with the remains of his army, dead horses, plunder, &c. It is said that his train was burned. Other reports say that it went south, via Sedalia. Pleasanton has joined in the pursuit. Our loss has not been very great. Major Smith, of the 2d Colorado, was killed. About one hundred wounded have just arrived by steamboat from Kansas City.

Adjutant George W. Smith, 13th Kansas, was killed by guerillas, while *en route* from Fort Scott to Fort Smith; he was with a train, and the train was captured. It must have been near the spot where Major H. Z. Curtis was killed last year. This report came about a month ago, and has never been contradicted.

The Great Copperhead Fraud.

ARREST OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S STATE AGENT.

HE MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

The Most Stupendous Fraud Ever Known in Politics.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

Some days since it became apparent that the Copperhead managers in the State of New York had conceived and were exercising some system of frauds, by which they expected to carry the State at the Presidential election, by overriding the will of the legal voters. Measures were immediately taken to discover the nature and extent of their frauds, and in a short time the authorities had in their possession evidence sufficient to justify the arrest of two of the Copperhead State Agents, who were carrying on their operations in Baltimore and Washington.

Yesterday the Secretary of War issued an order directing the Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, to immediately proceed with the trial of Edward Donohue, Jr., and N. J. Ferry, who were held as prisoners at Baltimore. The Court met, this morning, at Barnum's Hotel, Col. John A. Foster, of the 175th New York Volunteers, acting as Judge Advocate. Alexander N. Harvey, Esq., of Buffalo, was present to watch the proceedings and to assist in eliciting the character and ramifications of the alleged frauds. The prisoners being arraigned, the following charges and specifications were read, to which they were required to plead:

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS PREFERRED AGAINST EDWARD DONAHUE, JR., AND N. J. FERRY.

Charge—Conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the service. Falsely personating and representing officers and soldiers in the United States service, and, in such assumed capacity, falsely and fraudulently signing and forging names of officers and soldiers in such service. *Specification*—In this, that said Edward Donahue, Jr., and N. J. Ferry, being ostensibly authorized as the agents of the State of New York for the purpose of receiving the votes of the soldiers of the United States, electors of the State of New York, at the general election to be held on the eighth day of November, 1864, did falsely and fraudulently personate the officers and soldiers who have been, or now are, or who purport to be in the military service of the United States, and did falsely and fraudulently sign and forge, and also caused to be signed and forged to the blanks issued under and pursuant to Chapter 253 of the laws of the State of New York, passed April 21, 1864, entitled "An act to enable qualified electors of the State absent therefrom, and in the military service of the United States in the army and navy thereof, to vote," names purporting to be the names of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, and qualified electors of the State of New York and absent therefrom. Said blanks being issued under said laws and intended to be used for the purpose of transmitting the same to his proper attorney, to be used at the general election to be held in said State on the eighth day of November, 1864. All this being done by the said Donahue and Ferry with the intent and for the purpose of having such blanks so signed, used as and for the act and deed of the officers and soldiers whose names purported to be signed thereto, and in fraud of their rights as such electors: all this at the cities of Baltimore and Washington, during the month of October, 1864.

The Judge Advocate, after reading the charge and specification, called upon the prisoners to plead. Mr. Ferry stated he plead guilty to a part of the charge and specification; he had signed some papers, but not all with which he was charged. Upon being informed that he could plead the exact facts, and understanding the nature of his plea, Mr. Ferry stated he desired some time to recruit his health and to obtain counsel. He named a gentleman in Baltimore, who was sent for. Donohue then objected to be tried by a military commissioner, and also to being tried separate from Mr. Ferry. He then plead not guilty to the accusation, and asked delay in order to obtain counsel. He desired Reverdy Johnson to be sent for, but he not being in the city he asked a sufficient delay to enable him to send to Albany.

The Court complied with the request, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Donohue then telegraphed to Hon. Sanford E. Church, New York, and to Peter Cagger, at Albany, with the expectation that one of those gentlemen will be present to act as his counsel.

Developments made to day show these frauds to have been carefully and skillfully contrived, and that they have been carried through with the most reckless disregard of law. The disclosures also connect leading and influential men of the State of New York with these attempts to tamper with the ballot-boxes, but I am not now at liberty to give their names, fearing that they might, through such information, escape arrest and consequent punishment.

The court charged with the labor of investigating and passing upon these frauds, is a tribunal of more than usual intelligence, vigor and experience. It will do its entire duty, and do it promptly, fearlessly and well.

The honest electors of the State of New York have escaped an extensive and fearful fraud—a fraud in keeping with the proclivities of the party in whose behalf it was initiated, but one that, if unexposed, might have subverted the honest will of the people, and left the State and the nation at the mercy of those who would make peace and rebellious fellowship with traitors.

FERRY'S CONFESSION.

After the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Ferry made the following confession:

I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged but it was in the presence of O. K. Wood, of Clinton county; it was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore; I am, and have been for the past two years, the agent for the State of New York, appointed by Gov. Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week, at my office; he came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his county to look after its local ticket; he talked about the way in which votes could be taken; it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers, and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in; I made out small papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them; I cannot tell what names we signed; the papers are now in the bundle on the table; I did not sign names of officers, but Donahue signed any quantity of them; there was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed; that package contained over two hundred; Donahue signed them all; the idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon; he is from the western part of the State of New York; I do not know from what county; he is not in the service; he is a State agent; I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers; it was almost two weeks ago; I do not think there was anybody present but Donahue and myself when Maxon first proposed to forge the papers; there was a man named Bundy in my office; he is now in New York; also a man named H. Newcomb; I never saw him until he came there; he is a lawyer in Albany; part of the forged papers were made in my office, and part were brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle, tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from Peter Cagger, except what were found in my desk; I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with Gen Farrell, the Commissary of Subsistence, except the package which you have; the package contained a lot of blank envelopes and power of attorney, with a letter from Gen. Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of the names of the residents of Columbia county; I did not let any one know I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parties in the State to be mailed; a young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks to send them on to Washington. I am not certain that he did or did not say anything about there being twenty men over there who could attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged papers there were sent off; but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full; I do not recollect hearing them talk disparagingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confidently; I sent a package of forged papers to General Farrel, with the following letter:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

If you are energetic you will be able to get the within votes all arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time; they are all on the square, the same as the Blacks got theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed Donohue said send this on to you, and I have done it.

Yours truly, DEMOCRAT.

P. S.—They steal soldiers; company and regiment. All O. K. The rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send them back.

M. J. FERRY,
No. 85 West Fayette street, Baltimore.

Grand Union Jubilee at Hennepin, Putnam County.

A few days ago the disciples of Vallandigham and Storey attempted a big thing at Hennepin and rather flatted out. The only effect on the community seemed to be to stir up the loyal people of Putnam county to come out in their strength and show the dead Mackerels what live folks could do. Accordingly on Wednesday, the 26th, a monster gathering took place at Hennepin. Delegations came in from the country round about, and the ladies of Hennepin, gaily attired in Union colors, mounted on horseback, escorted them in, with banners waving and flags flying.

Cheer after cheer greeted the long procession and great enthusiasm prevailed. At this point a small shower was thrown in by way of variety, but produced little impression on the patriotic crowd. One nervous and excitable Union man remarked that "Jupiter Pluvius," who has the supervision of the rain, "must be a Copperhead, or he wouldn't get up a shower just then." On being rebuked he begged pardon of all the heathen Gods he could think of for the insulting speech.

At two o'clock John R. Bennett, Esq., addressed the audience for an hour, when a second shower drove the people into the church and Court House, and Judge Kellogg spoke for an hour with his accustomed eloquence and earnestness.

In the evening addresses were made at the Court House by John R. Bennett, Judge Kellogg, Judge Boggs and — Perley, Esq. Great enthusiasm pervaded the audience.

You may set Putnam county for a handsome Union majority. S.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The Late Gallant Struggle in Western Kentucky—Death of Lieutenant Johnson.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH U. S. COLORED HEAVY ARTILLERY, COLUMBUS, Ky., Oct. 18.

On the morning of the 13th inst., one of our companies, (Capt. Sipies) numbering ninety men, were attacked by a company of guerillas, near Pine Bluff and Fort Donelson, Ky., consisting of 250 men.

Captain Sipies' company were out on a recruiting expedition, and were taken by surprise. The enemy, outnumbering us three to one, expected to annihilate our little band. But at the command of Lieut. Johnson, their commander on this occasion, our boys fell into line, resolved to conquer or die. Three times the enemy sounded the charge, and three times they were compelled to retire. Three times our brave boys withstood the shock of overwhelming numbers unterrified and unmoved, until finally the enemy were compelled to fly, utterly routed and defeated, and leaving forty of their number dead and wounded on the field, humbled and dismayed, they turned their backs upon us, and disappeared as fast as their legs could carry them, until they were seen no more. The shouts of victory went up from our little brave band, and made the welkin ring.

It taught the enemy a lesson that they will not soon forget, and compelled them to admit that the fighting qualities of the colored soldiers can no longer be doubted.

This company is a fair sample of the material of which Col. McArthur's regiment, the 4th U. S. colored artillery, is made up. They are expecting and hoping for the pleasure of a visit from Gen. Forrest, every day. When that meeting takes place, the 4th U. S. artillery will give a good account of itself.

I regret to say that our victory, although a splendid one, was dearly bought. We lost four killed and ten wounded. Among the killed was one of our best and bravest officers—highly respected and beloved by all. He fell while bravely leading on his men to the charge.

On receipt of the news of his death, an order was immediately issued by Col. McArthur commanding, that the U. S. colors should be hung at half mast from the fort, headquarters, and our gunboats in this port.

As officers, we loved Lieut. Johnson when living, and we honor and revere his memory now he has passed away. He lived and died well, and he, like all others who thus die, will be remembered by his grateful countrymen coming after him, long after we have passed away. Peace to his ashes.

C. MILLERD,
Chaplain 4th U. S. Col'd Art'y.

Union Mass Meeting at Mt. Carroll.

MT. CARROLL, Oct. 26, 1864.

The Union meeting yesterday was a grand success. The day, though opening with clouds, passed off without rain. The patriotic sons and daughters of Little Carroll came out by hundreds and thousands. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax made one of the most telling and powerful addresses that I have heard during the campaign. He spoke about one hour and a half, and by his brilliant wit, compact logic and scathing rebuke of the Chicago platform, held his audience spell-bound, although most of them were standing. The speech throughout was bold, manly and eloquent, and did not fail to convince the people that there are but two parties—patriots and traitors.

In the evening, Hon. E B. Washburn, Mr. Storrs and Col. Shaffer spoke to a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court House. Little Carroll is all right for 700 or 800 on the 8th of November. L. H. A.

Lincoln or McClellan—Note from Dr. Orestes A. Brownson.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR: You are aware that I am one of those supporters of the Government who were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for re-election, and sustained the nomination of Gen. Fremont. Gen. Fremont having withdrawn, there are now only two candidates in the field, and we are forced to choose between the candidates of Baltimore and those of Chicago. As the choice between these is virtually a choice between Union and Disunion, and as I am a Union man and opposed to any compromise or armistice with rebels, I wish to say through your columns, to such friends as I may still have, that if I am able to leave my sick room and attend the polls, I shall cast my vote for the Baltimore Convention. I cannot vote for a peace ticket, for this war has cost me too much for me to be willing it should end till the rebellion is put down and the authority and majesty of the Government vindicated. Whatever may be my opinion of Mr. Lincoln, I shall, in the only alternative left me, vote for his re-election, for he is pledged to continue the war till the Union is restored, and I know where to find him.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant,
O. A. BROWNSON.

☞ Dr. Brownson announces through the New York press, that owing to ill-health he has suspended the publication of *Brownson's Quarterly Review*.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1864.

The week opens with increased activity in monetary matters. The calls upon bankers to-day have been pretty brisk, particularly from packers. The weather is not, however, favorable for their operations. A few days of cold weather would greatly increase the demand for money from this source. Our bankers have an abundance of means and will be ready to meet almost any good call from that class of customers. There are pretty active operations in the wheat market, influenced by calls from New York and the small amount in market; and the price is steadily advancing, aided considerable by the advance in Gold. Wheat went up today 6@7 cents per bushel. And as we anticipate Gold will be carried up this week for political effect, we suppose every staple will follow it. After the election we look for a different state of affairs. When the motive for carrying up the price of Gold fails, then we think it must come down, and with it the staples which have followed it up.

Exchange is perhaps a little easier, although the nominal quotations remain ½ discount buying, and ½ premium selling. The deviations from these quotations have probably been more numerous to-day than on Saturday. Bankers have not generally refused to supply large bills at par, and they have found makers to sell at ¼ off.

The disloyal gold gamblers in New York intend to do a big business this week. They commenced operations to-day, and advanced the price 7 ⅌ cent on Saturday's quotations. At how high a point they will carry it during the week is a problem that must rest on time for its solution. If they think they can aid the cause of McClellan and disunion generally by carrying it up to 300, they will do so, unless some startling victory by Grant, Sheridan or Sherman should drive them to their holes. After their occupation is gone, which will be on Wednesday of next week, things will change. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., gold broker, 38 Clark street:

9:45 a. m.	231¾	1:00 p. m.	224¾
10:00 a. m.	228	2:00 p. m.	225
10:50 a. m.	222	2:15 p. m.	225½
11:00 a. m.	221½	2:30 p. m.	226
11:50 a. m.	221¾	3:45 p. m.	226¾
12:00 m.	221¾	4:00 p. m.	2[illegible]

Gold opened here at 222¾, declined to 220, and closed at 225, buying. There was more selling and buying by the brokers. Silver advanced from 205 to 210. Canada Currency sells for 220. Coupons, 225. Government 5 20s, coupons on, sold for 107¾; do, without coupons, 101¾. The new issue are selling at 102¾.

We call attention to the financial statement published in our advertising columns, of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Preston, Willard & Kean quote Government securities, buying, as follows, 1881's, 105¾; 5-20's, 106¾; 7 3-10 Treasury Notes (old issue) 107; accrued interest one year Certificates 94¾ to 95; Quartermaster's, 95¾ to 96; ¼ to ⅜ commission allowed for subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan.

LAND WARRANTS.

		Buying.	Selling.
160	Acre Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	" War 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	" Agric'l co's, sin. pc	[illegible]	
[illegible]	" 5 or more	[illegible]	
120	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	"	[illegible]	91
40	"	[illegible]	47

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean have removed to 47 Clark street.

The following is the statement of the condition of the banks of New York city, for the quarter ending September 30:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$69,319,768	Due dep'trs	$186,207,240
Net profits	16,180,047	All others	1,923,656
Circulation	4,[illegible]		
Due banks	39,1[illegible]	Total	$317,433,021

RESOURCES.

Loans & dis	$[illegible]	Specie	$[illegible]
Stocks	70,297,740	Legal tenders	[illegible]
Bonds & m'gs	[illegible]	Overdrafts	65,517
Real estate	5,876,358		
Due from bks	8,194,850	Total	$317,433,021
C, I. & B. N.	73,600,018		

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 31, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd	2d Bd		1st Bd	2d Bd
N. Y. Central	122¾	123¾	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	45	46¾	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd)	81¼	82¾	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (common)	97¾	99	O. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (p'd)	103¾	104	U. S. 6 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & P.	106¾	107¾	War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. (com.)	71¾	74	U. S. 6 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. (guar)	140	140	5-20 Coupons	107¾	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	105	106¾	U. S. 6 per cent bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen.	129	130	U. S. 7-30 Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	85¾	....	U. S. one year certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	....	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	98¾	100			
I. I. C. (scrip)	12[illegible]	130			
B. & Q.	117¾	118			
Quicksilver	80¾	83¾			

Market—1st board steady; 2d board strong.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,591	1,659
Wheat	38,096	173,979
Corn	19,723	23,333
Oats	22,155	113,310
Rye	3,625	14,610
Barley	1,940	[illegible]
Grass Seed	20,344	1,640
Flax Seed	[illegible]	31,107
Broom Corn	15,237	5,790
Cured Meats	24,950	71,425
Beef	[illegible]	1,334
Pork	[illegible]	918
Lard	[illegible]	139,399
Tallow	2,237	92,371
Butter	20,200	1,509
Hogs	20,541	14,223
Cattle	1,901	13,398
Hides	70,125	1,389
Highwines	22	75,172
Wool	[illegible]	1,504
Lumber, m	1,353	1,504
Shingles, m	1,040	999
Lath m	130	1,310
Salt, brls	[illegible]	2,768

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

Received by	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other roads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
Ft. Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pt. by lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Colborne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goderich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The advance in gold to day to 225 caused an increased demand in produce, particularly wheat, and the markets were buoyant and excited—prices showing a very material improvement. The quiet character of news from New York, however, rendered buyers towards the close more cautious, and the extreme prices were not sustained. The dullness of breadstuffs in Europe doubtless contributed to this result.

Flour was in fair request by shippers, and we note an advance of 25c per brl, with sales of 2,800 brls at $10 00@11 00 for white winter, $10.00 for red winter, and $8.75@9.50 for spring extras.

The Wheat market was excited, and, under a strong speculative and fair shipping demand, prices advanced 6@7c ⅌ bu, with sales of about 295,000 bu, at $1.86@1.90 for No 2 Red, $1.8[illegible] for Rejected Red, $1.85 for No 1 Spring, $1.78@1.85 for No 2 Spring, and $1.73@1.75 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet but firm at $1.82½@1.83 for No 2 Spring.

Corn was in active shipping demand, and prices advanced 2½@3c ⅌ bu, with sales of about 83,000 bu, at $1.29@1.30½ for No 1 Corn, $1.20@1.33 for No 2 Corn, and $1.27@1.29 for Rejected Corn—the market closing firm at the advanced quotations.

Oats were in good shipping demand, and prices were steady and firm, with sales of about 180,000 bu, at 65¼@66c for No 1, and 62¾@63c for Rejected—closing firm at outside quotations.

Rye was firm but not very active, with sales of 5,900 bushels, at $1.14@1 14½ for No 1; $1.12 for No 2, and $1.04 for Rejected—closing firm.

Barley was very firm but quiet, with sales of only 3,000 bushels, at $1.54@1.60 for No 2, and $1.33@1.40 for Rejected in store, according to location.

There was a more active demand for Highwines, and we note an advance of 2@2½c per gallon, with sales of 9,200 brls at $1.63@1.65—closing firm at $1.65.

The Provision market was more active, and we note sales of Prime Mess Pork at $36.00; Extra Mess Beef at $17.75; Mess Beef at $15.75; and Beef Hams at $20.00. A lot of 1,000 pcs Green Hams were sold at 16c from the block.

Salt is very dull, and we quote Fine at $3.50@3.75.

Timothy Seed was quiet at $3.75@4.00. Flax Seed was firm at $2.95.

Grain Freights were very firm at 10c for Wheat, 7¾@8c for Oats to Buffalo, and 15½c for Rye to Oswego.

In the Grocery market there have been some important changes in the prices of nearly all the leading staples, owing to the advance in gold, and a corresponding degree of firmness in the Eastern Markets. On Cape Coffee we note an advance of 1@1½c per lb.; on O. G. Java of 2c per lb., and of 1c per lb. on Rio. On Raw Sugar prices have advanced 1c, and on Hard and Coffee Sugar ¾@1c per lb.

Hard and Soft Coals are in moderate supply, and with an active demand, prices rule firm at previous rates.

White fish in small supply, and firm at $8.00@8.50 per hf bl. Codfish is in more limited supply, and with an active demand, prices have advanced 50c per 100 lbs.

Timothy and Prairie Hay are in abundant supply. The market is moderately active, with a decline of $1.00 per ton on previous quotations.

Green and salted Hides are in more active request, and with limited receipts prices have advanced ½c per lb, and ½@1c on salted Kip and Calfskins.

Naval stores are in limited request. On Turpentine we note a decline of 15c per gal.; and of 3c per lb on American Hemp.

Carbon Oil is in small and inadequate supply, and with an active demand we note an advance of 3c per gal on previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle the market has been active, and firm at previous quotations. Entered sales at all the yards, 2274 head, at $2 75@6.00; chiefly at $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs.

The Hog market has been more than usually active, for this early period of the week. With fair receipts; the entered sales amount to 11,702 head, at $8.00@11.00 chiefly, at $9.50@10.25 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the extraordinary advance in gold, the Wheat market was excited and buoyant, and No. 2 Spring Wheat advanced to $1.92½ and closed firm at $1.92. At the opening in the afternoon, No. 2 Spring was sold at $1.85. This was an advance of 9@10c since the close of 'Change, and 15½c per bushel since Saturday. Coarse Grains and Highwines were neglected.

A report that Atlanta was evacuated by our forces tended greatly to stimulate the markets.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING Oct. 31, 1864.

Trade in Dry Goods to-day opened with considerable activity at last week's quotations. There is a small advance on Prints—say 1 cent per yard; Philip Allen's 33; American dark, 34; Dunnell's, 33, &c., and a decline of ¼ cent on standard Sheetings. In other descriptions of cotton goods the quotations are without change. Our reports from New York indicate a heaviness in Dry Goods in that market. The *Times* of Friday has the following report:

DRY GOODS AUCTIONS.—Again a dullness, not to say heaviness, has settled on the trade. Everybody holds back and the sales "hang fire." Such was the case to-day. All sorts of reasons are alleged for the backward movement—some ascribing it to the fluctuations in gold, others to the fear of impending trouble if the present executive is re-elected, and others still to divers causes. The fact is patent, nevertheless, that the recent advance movement in the auction houses has had a severe check.

The sale yesterday at the house of Messrs. Van Wyck, Townsend & Co. was a fair illustration. They had a superb and large description of Paris dress goods, one thousand lots, imported by C. Moriet & Co., which were offered for sale to buyers who though not unwilling, did not choose to pay really the prices of the goods as imported. A finer display has rarely been seen. The bidding was good enough up to certain prices—there it lagged at a stop-d. The consequence was that only one lot of any case would be allowed to go. The decline in these fine, seasonable goods must have been from ten to fifteen per cent. Poplines, heretofore selling at $1.60, fell to $1.45, and many lots were skipped at that. Amelines, epinglines, and French merino cloth all suffered alike in the general decline.

The same feeling prevailed at the sale of Messrs. Wolbert, Gordon & Co., who offered a lot of woolens, tailoring goods, domestics, etc. The prices were lower, and the bidding less spirited than a week ago. All say buyers seem to be losing confidence. Balmoral skirts, full size, ranged from $2 20 upwards. This sale included a small lot of cotton goods. Peabody Brothers' 4-4 brown sheetings brought 51c; Rocky Pond do 33½c; 4-4 Heidelberg ticks, 31c; printed cotton linings, 18 1-2@19c, etc. The heavy tailoring goods were lower. 6-4 English tricot, $3.60; English black castors, $4.15; Union beavers, $2 45; English coatings, $3.50; black Moscows, $4.00, and so on to the end of the chapter. In fine heavy cloths prices are down.

Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. had a double sale, including white goods, gloves, shawls, &c. The attendance was quite good. Gloves maintain their own almost better than anything offered. Shawls vibrate in prices as regards quality and style. The sale of white goods was the feature of the day at this house, and continued until a late hour. Handkerchiefs sold very freely, at rates lower than importers could afford to sell; but, as compared with last week's, they were better. White Shaker Flannels brought 64@65c, and were afterwards duplicated at $1.01; 4-4 Linen sold at very good prices, although a shade lower than those at Haggerty's on Tuesday. Printed Linens changed but little. Table Linen and damasks sold at tolerable prices. Two lots of bld. dice, 8 4x9 4 wide, at $1.09@1.18. Only two lots of Linen sheetings were sold, one at $1.62; another $2.05. The sale was regarded as very satisfactory on the whole.

Messrs. Haggerty & Co. had a successful sale of ribbons—the importation of Messrs. O. Varet & Co. The prices were a shade higher, with many duplicates taken. The articles were of the standard character, always in demand for general use, and went off well.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1864.

LUMBER—Received 1,5[illegible] feet; shipped 1,504 000 feet. The receipts continue light, and we note a better inquiry, especially for desirable cargoes. Prices are very firm at present quotations.

SHINGLES—Received 1,040,000; shipped, 999,000. The market continues quiet, with an adequate supply. On previous quotations there has been no further change.

LATH—Received 130,000 pieces; shipped 1,310,000 pieces. Market quiet and in good supply.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Mary, from Oconto, sold by Houghtaling, 180,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $17.50; cargo schr Wyoming, from Grand River, sold by O. Brewster, 130,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, at $18.00; cargo schr Revolving Light, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 105,000 feet rafted lumber, ½ strips, at $18.00; cargo schr Adriatic, from Grand River, sold by O. Brewster, 100,000 feet lumber, 2x4, at $16.00; cargo schr Wm. Smith, from Muskegon, sold by McGlade, 130,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance stock boards, at $19.50; cargo schr Foster, from Muskegon, sold by Johnson, 75,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, balance good mixed, at $17.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ⅌ m	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ⅌ m	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards ⅌ m	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ⅌ m	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ⅌ m	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, Dressed	[illegible]
Siding, Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ m	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

The Kentucky Hog Crop.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is stated that we shall get no hogs here from Kentucky, because of an order of the United States Commissary prohibiting hogs from being shipped from that State, because of the intention of the Government to buy them for army use. We have not seen the order, but hear it spoken of, and presume that it is in force. The policy of this course is the subject of much criticism, and quite likely to cause dissatisfaction. It is palpably obvious that it will greatly disturb the calculations of packers.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From Saturday's Commercial.]

The demand for Provisions was quite moderate—scarcely enough to test the nature of the market. Lard is quoted at 19@19½c, as buyers' and sellers' figures. Small sales of bacon clear rib sides are said to have been made at 20c. Bacon rib sides are generally held at that figure. Bacon prices are nominal. There is little or no inquiry for mess Pork.

A little chilling of the atmosphere promotes a more active canvassing of the Hog market. People from the interior flock hither to feel the market.

Awards of Government Contracts at Baltimore.

Capt. J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence in this department, awarded the following contracts on Saturday:

H. R. Coggeshall, Baltimore, 5,000 gallons vinegar, in barrels, at 34c; 5,000 gallons do at 35c, and 10,000 gallons do at 36c; 10,000 lbs full weight adamantine candles at $39 90 per 100 lbs; 10,000 do do (inferior quality) at $35 50. Levering & Co., Baltimore, 100 lbs adamantine candles at $37 00. Joseph Price, Baltimore, 30,000 lbs hard crushed sugar at $[illegible] per 100 lbs, and 30,000 lbs soft crushed sugar at $[illegible]. A Groverman, Baltimore, 30,000 lbs No 1 soap at $12 [illegible] per 100 lbs. Thain & McKeone, Philadelphia, 20,000 lbs soap at $[illegible]. J. B. Baltimore & Co., Baltimore, 1,000 sacks Fanks' fine salt at $[illegible] per bushel. Theodore Wilson, Philadelphia, 200,000 lbs pilot bread at $[illegible] per 100 lbs. Eugene Post, Baltimore, 150,000 lbs pilot bread at $[illegible].

Philadelphia Provision Market—October 28.

Holders are very firm in their views, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Mess Pork is quoted at $42@43 ⅌ bbl. Bacon is very scarce; small sales of Hams are making at 21@24c ⅌ lb for plain and fancy canvassed; 20,000 lbs of salt shoulders were sold at 19¾c ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—With moderate receipts since the close of Saturday's market, there has been no essential change, either in the character or extent of the demand, nor in the previous quotations of the market. The entered sales amount to 2,274 head, at $2.75@6.00, chiefly at $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs.

The principal and almost the only operators were army contractors and city packers. The purchases of the latter amount to 900 head, and of the former to about 700 head, the remaining portion being taken by speculators and city butchers.

There has been a good inquiry for medium grades of stock, and for low grades the receipts are but equal to the demand. For good medium to prime qualities the supply continues limited, and prices rule very firm at our previous quotations.

The market closed this evening with a fair demand, and prices generally ruled firm, but unchanged. The principal portion of the stock left over unsold on Saturday, and the subsequent receipts, have been disposed of.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Johnson	Friend & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wicker	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malcomb	D Bales	[illegible]	1151	[illegible]
Gaudden	Jno Kewler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Ornd'eph	Rosenthal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du mide	Westheimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Green	Spears & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Malley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calvary	Spears & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & M. Conger	Cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	Spears & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweeney	O'Toole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R'nshorn & Co.	Favorite & Son	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Friest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strong	R. M. Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strawn	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strong	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. & M. Conger	Westheimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	Fleegan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	McGraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wa Jecra & Co.	Washburne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibbs	Griffin Bro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal & Co.	Freeman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snodes	Cram & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowen	Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haroing	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Place	Rosenthal & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oberndorf	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caster	Flanagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Levey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Thompson	Bentley & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	Greenbaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. O. Clark	Rosenthal & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal & Co.	Morris W. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received since the sale of Saturday's market, about 800 hogs, entered sales 11,702 head, at $8.00@11.00; chiefly at $9.50@10.25 per 100 lbs.

There has seldom been more activity in the market, at this early period of the week, than has been shown yesterday and to-day. It would seem that buyers very generally are getting the impression that no considerable decline in the present values of the market will take place, and we note a corresponding degree of confidence among them.

The receipts are in point of quality, daily improving. We are now getting a very large proportion of prime to extra corn fed hogs. With a better demand for Eastern and other markets these are more readily disposed of, and as will be seen from our sale list appended, prices (for really extra hogs have ruled high, ranging from $10.25@11.00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Our City packers are still buying chiefly medium grades, the average weight of which range from 190 to 220 or 230 lbs, for which prices range from $9 25@10.00 ⅌ 100 lbs. At these quotations the market closed this evening generally active, and with a comparatively small number of hogs remaining over unsold.

HOG SALES SINCE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Hoover	Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogart	Daggett & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell	Dennis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hutchinson	Tinder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Allen	Allerton & Hurd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majors	Sloan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rigby	Daggett & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hughes	Wheeler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peak	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogart	Tobey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogart	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Adams	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orudorf	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wilcox	Curtis & Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & M. Conger	Wilcox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Webb	C. Bisher	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardner & Co.	C. Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Friest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Mallory	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Daggett & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Emery & Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. Campbell	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Dunlop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. & M. Conger	Cockren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilbert	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Tobey & Booth	[illegible]	174	9.12½

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Caswell	Allerton & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Robinson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betts	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammond	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jno. Short	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Wood	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flanigan	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Hood & Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Wright	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hager	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flemming	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	Horne & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibson	Griffin Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price	Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman	Rimmer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Foster	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY EVENING Oct. 31, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Firmer. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Schrs Racine and Rainbow, with wheat, at 10c; barque [illegible] with oats, at 7¾c; [illegible] with oats, at 8c. To OSWEGO—Schr Mediterranean, with rye, at 15½c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, via lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,591 brls; shipped 1,659 brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 38,096 bu; shipped 173,979 bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 19,723 bu; shipped 23,333 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 22,155 bu; shipped 113,310 bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 3,625 bu; shipped 14,610 bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,940 bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $[illegible] per gallon—in advance of last sale since Saturday.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady. Sales to-day [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGGING—There is a more active demand, and prices are firmer. On Stark A we note an advance of [illegible]. We quote:

Stark A	[illegible]
Lewiston A	[illegible]
Hampden A	[illegible]
Waverly A	[illegible]
Western Prairie	[illegible]
Longwood A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed lines	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed lines	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed lines	[illegible]
Flour Sacks	[illegible]
Wool Sacks	[illegible]

COFFEE—The New York market being considerably firmer, with an advance in gold, our dealers in this market have advanced [illegible] on previous quotations. [illegible] We quote:

Java	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

CHEESE—In moderate demand, with an adequate supply. Prices steady at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COAL—The market continues active, with a fair supply. Prices are firm and unchanged. We quote:

Erie—Brazil	[illegible]
Lackawanna	[illegible]
Cleveland—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Massillon	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply, and active at $[illegible].

EGGS—In limited supply with a good demand. Market firm at [illegible].

FISH—WHITE FISH—In small supply. Market moderately active and firm at previous quotations. MACKEREL—In fair receipt and good demand. Market firm and unchanged. CODFISH—In more limited supply with a fair inquiry. On previous quotations we note an advance of [illegible]. [illegible] in more liberal supply, although receipts are still unequal to the demand. Prices rule firm at our previous quotations. Other descriptions in fair demand and tolerably firm. We quote:

White Fish, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
White Fish, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, qr brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herring, No. 1 Pickled, round, per brl	[illegible]
Herring, No. 1 Pickled, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herring, Labrador, large, per brl	[illegible]
Herring, Dried, No. 1	[illegible]
Herring, Dried, Scaled	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per qr brl	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled	[illegible]
Hake, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, per lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove	[illegible]
Cod, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Lobsters ⅌ doz	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—FOREIGN FRUITS are generally in better demand. Raisins have advanced [illegible] per box on previous quotations. ALMONDS—Soft shell are in moderate supply, with an advance on previous rates of [illegible]. DOMESTIC FRUITS—APPLES are in limited receipt, with a fair demand. Market firm and unchanged. BLACKBERRIES and RASPBERRIES in small supply, and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Raisins, Layers ⅌ box	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R. ⅌ box	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Bohemian	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Apples, choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Apples, inferior, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

Sale to-day: 75 brls Dried Apples, Ohio fair quality at [illegible].

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—In good supply and active demand. Market steady at previous quotations. GRAPES in more limited receipt, with a good demand. Market firm with an upward tendency. LEMONS in good supply with a fair demand. Market rules steady at our previous quotations. CHESTNUTS in more limited supply with a good demand. Prices rule firm at present rates. QUINCES in good demand at [illegible]. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at wholesale	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Grapes, Isabella, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Grapes, Catawba, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pears, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Pears, ⅌ basket	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Lemons, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Quinces, ⅌ brl	[illegible]

GAME—The market is in more liberal supply, with a good demand. Prices tolerably firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prairie Chickens ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Quail ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Wild Ducks ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Small Ducks ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Geese, each	[illegible]
Venison	[illegible]
Rabbits ⅌ doz	[illegible]

HAY—There is an abundant supply of Timothy and Prairie Hay with a limited demand. On previous quotations we note a decline of $1.00 per ton on loose pressed Timothy, and of $1.00 per ton on Prairie. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed, on track	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, beater pressed, delivered	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed, delivered	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

HIDES—Received [illegible] lbs; shipped [illegible] lbs. There has been more activity in the market, and with a limited supply we note an advance of ½c ⅌ lb on Green Country, and ½@1c on Green Salted Kip and Calf. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint	[illegible]
Kip, green salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, green salted, trimmed	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped [illegible]. Sales to-day were: 100 brls at $1.63; 100 brls at $1.65—the market closing firm at $1.65.

LEATHER—Market moderately active and in fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.			
Harness ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter sole	[illegible]
Line, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco sole	[illegible]
Kip, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Buffalo sole	[illegible]
Calf ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Common good damaged	[illegible]
Upper ⅌ ft	[illegible]		
Collar, ⅌ ft	[illegible]		

OAK.			
Slaughter, sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 24 lbs	[illegible]
Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 medium	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	French Calf, Lemoines, sec.	[illegible]
Calf, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Roans ⅌ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Linings ⅌ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]	Roans ⅌ doz	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—There is little improvement in the market for this class of articles. With an adequate supply, we note a decline of 15c ⅌ gal on Turpentine, and of 3c ⅌ lb on American Hemp. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Am. Hemp No. 2	[illegible]
Tar	[illegible]	Jute, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pine Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Manilla Bay Rope	[illegible]
Flax packing	[illegible]	Sash Cord	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp packing	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Rope	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]

ONIONS—In fair receipt and active at our present quotations. We quote:

Onions, in bulk, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Onions, delivered, ⅌ bu	[illegible]

OILS—The market continues quiet, with a fair supply. LINSEED OIL is in very limited demand, with no further change. Other descriptions rule steady at previous quotations. We quote:

Linseed Oil, raw, round lots	[illegible]
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil, per gal	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure lead	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neats Oil	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—In small supply, with increased activity and firmness in the market. On previous quotations we note an advance of 3c per gal on White and Straw Oil. BENZOLE in fair supply and unchanged. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Straw Oil	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

POULTRY—In moderate supply, with a fair and steady demand. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, dressed, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, live, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Geese	[illegible]

POTATOES—The market is in more liberal supply. There is a fair demand and prices rule easy at previous quotations. SWEET POTATOES—are in good supply, with a limited demand. Market less firm but without any quotable change. We quote:

Peach Blows, ⅌ bu, on track	[illegible]
Prime to choice ⅌ bu, in store	[illegible]
Mixed ⅌ bu, on track	[illegible]
Mixed ⅌ bu, from store	[illegible]
Fair to choice, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ brl	[illegible]

Sale to-day—400 bu Peach Blows, on track, at [illegible] per bu.

PROVISIONS—More active. Sales to-day—500 brls City Prime Mess Pork at $36.00; 50 brls City Mess Beef at $15.75; 25 brls Extra Mess Beef at $17.75; 50 brls Beef Hams at $20.00; 1,000 pcs Green Hams at 16c from the block.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—Dull. Sales to-day were: 20 sks prime at $[illegible]; 25 sks good at $3.75; 15 sks do at $3.80. FLAX—In fair demand and firm. Sales to-day: 15 bags good Flax at $2.95.

SALT—Very dull and depressed. We quote:

Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ⅌ sack	[illegible]

SUGARS—Owing to the increased activity in the New York market, together with the advance in the price of Gold, prices have sustained a further advance on our previous quotations. On Cuba and other raw Sugars we note an advance of 1c ⅌ lb, and of ¾@1c ⅌ lb on Hard, and of [illegible] ⅌ lb on Coffee Sugars. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
N. Orleans	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—There has been increased activity in the market, with a limited supply. Prices rule firmer but with no essential change. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Molasses, Sugar House	[illegible]

TEA—The market has been moderately active, with an adequate supply. Prices rule steady at our previous quotations. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to finest, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Japan, colored	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. There is more activity in the market, with a fair supply. On previous quotations we reduce quotations on Country Tallow [illegible]. We quote:

Prime City	[illegible]
Country Tallow	[illegible]

Sale to-day: 21 tcs Country Tallow at [illegible].

TOBACCO—There has been a more active supply for all descriptions of Tobacco. Stocks on sale are ample, and prices are firmer. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO.

Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Choice Brands	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Medium, common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply and steady at previous quotations. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar ⅌ gal	[illegible]
White Wine Vinegar ⅌ gal	[illegible]
Wine Vinegar	[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible] The market is firm, and the supply is moderate. Sales are mostly made from the yard. [illegible]

Beech, ⅌ cord	[illegible]
Maple, ⅌ cord	[illegible]
Hickory, ⅌ cord	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Sea Bird, Morgan, Ontonagon, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Propr Pewabic, McKay, Sheboygan, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Howard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Gov. Cushman, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Ferry, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, McKee, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Meteor, Brake, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Jones, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop North Star, Kingston, [illegible].
Prop Fountain City, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Barque A. P. Nichols, Harrison, Buffalo, coal.
Barque Red, White and Blue, Davis, Buffalo, coal.
Barque Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, coal.
Barque Col. Ellsworth, Scoble, Buffalo, coal.
Barque Sonora, Collins, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Barque Nucleus, Kynaston, Muskegon, [illegible].
Brig Mary, Coyne, Oconto, [illegible].
Brig Eclipse, Blackburn, Erie, coal.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Bay City, [illegible].
Brig Fanny, Bradley, [illegible].
Brig J. F. Gale, Lampher, Oswego, [illegible].
Schooner Wm. Thompson, Sinclair, [illegible].
Schooner W. L. Dewitt, Riggs, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Sea Gem, Houghton, [illegible].
Schr Chas Harper, Erie, [illegible].
Schr Marion Egan, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr L. J. Farwell, Riggs, [illegible].
Schr G. Farrington, Place, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Little Belle, Vibert, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Honest John, Gilroy, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Emma, Hubert, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Malta, Olsen, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Odin, Ind rit, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr H. G. Grey, Gamble, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr G. P. Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Marinda, McGarry, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Illinois, Berry, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Wm. Smith, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Altair, Martin, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Fortune, Frazier, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Massasoit, Burke, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Dolphin, Henderson, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Friar, Holtes, Oconto, [illegible].
Schr Moving Light, Hanson, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Sea Gem, Hill, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr Geo. Steele, Houghton, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr Gold Hunter, Armsted, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr Chicago, Donovan, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr Ethan Allen, Jones, Racine, [illegible].
Schr Clipper City, Thompson, Northport, [illegible].
Schr Traveller, Larsen, Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr Revolving Light, Reed, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Ameline, Williams, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Alcatraz, Walsh, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Abigail, Johnson, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Undine, Callow, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Magnolia, Johnson, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Hebe, Cole, Pentwater, [illegible].
Schr Mariner, Simpson, Kewaunee, [illegible].
Schr Racine, Cole, Cedar River, [illegible].
Schr Wm. Kingsford, Tompkinson, Bay du Noc, [illegible].
Schr Vermont, McVea, Brown's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Eleanor, Smith, Sturgeon Bay, [illegible].
Schr Curlew, Myers, Sturgeon Bay, [illegible].
Schr Jane Taylor, Ryan, Manistee, [illegible].
Schr Granger, [illegible], Manistee, [illegible].
Schr Speed, Reid, Pt. Sable, [illegible].
Schr Trinnurb, Weymuth, Ahnapee, [illegible].
Schr Jacob Weber, Meyer, Bay Settlement, [illegible].
Schr Gertrude, Councey, Mackinaw, [illegible].
Schr Fanny and Fay, Long, Saugatuck, [illegible].

CLEARED.

Stmr Planet, Watkins, Eagle River, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Sea Bird, Morgan, Ontonagon, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop J. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Rounds, Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop Empire State, Pheatt, Buffalo, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Buffalo, McKee, Buffalo, 1,[illegible] brls [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Morman, Little, Oswego, [illegible] brls flour, [illegible].
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburg, [illegible] and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gillies, Sarnia, [illegible] and sundries.
Barque Mojave, McKenzie, Buffalo, [illegible].
Barque Naiad, Wilcox, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Gem, Stewart, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Eclipse, Jones, Buffalo, 11,[illegible].
Schr G W Holt, Gibbs, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Corinthian, Hinman, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Harvest Home, Ingraham, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr A J R[illegible], Ross, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Racine, Williams, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Lone Star, Jameson, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Cascade, Cherry, Saginaw, [illegible].

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

This Water acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the profession and the public, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate iodine, such as SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this Iodine Water. [illegible]

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express in any part of the country.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. [illegible]

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Chemists and Physicians, 428 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye,

50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible] NATURAL, DURABLE, HEADLESS, WARRANTED. [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now be rescued. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink [illegible] can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

The cleanest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years and has always proved a success. [illegible]

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician,

Can be consulted at his office 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago. [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. Communications confidential. [illegible]

Dr. James

Surgeon of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 68 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, is skillful in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC and VENEREAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES and DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER. [illegible] Office and Parlors are at 68 Randolph street, [illegible] Consultations free.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we will answer it by giving a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting quite gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and discover something that would restore her hair to its original color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it soft and flexible, and give it the natural moisture a head of hair should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was actually forced to commence making it for sale, by the demand of persons of her acquaintance and others, who, by her acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to procure the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries she has been obliged to establish a depot for the sale exclusively of her Hair Preparations in London, at 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; and all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

FROM

DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, [illegible], writing, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has been thickened upon my head, and put on a very healthy appearance. [illegible]"

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall. [illegible] I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., [illegible]: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, it has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum and World's Hair Restorer for my own and children's hair. After trying other articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a glossy appearance, and retains it in any style desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and I have also been used by my family. We unhesitatingly recommend them [illegible]."

—IN WHICH DECLARATION MANY FRIENDS CONCUR.

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few bottles her hair, which was quite gray, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich st., New York.

Asthma Cured.

BENTONVILLE, YATES COUNTY, N.Y. [illegible]

Editors Rural New Yorker:—Seeing an inquiry in the "Rural" for a cure for the distressing disease called Asthma, I write to let the inquirer know of a remedy that almost cured me.

I have had the spasmodic asthma about [illegible] years, and never found any medicine that would give me relief, except when it was coming on; until I commenced taking "Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma." I commenced taking that remedy eighteen months ago, and have not had a severe paroxysm since. [illegible] "WHITCOMB'S REMEDY" has done so much for me it is recommended to do. SARAH [illegible].

Ex-President Martin Van Buren's testimony: [illegible] "Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy [illegible]" Mr. Van Buren was relieved [illegible].

Extract from the Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page [illegible]. "The doctor prescribed, [illegible] 'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy' [illegible]."

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors, and sold by all Druggists.

Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office up to [illegible] M., November 10, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles and quantities of Medical and Hospital Supplies:

[illegible]

Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

BEEF! BEEF!—Proposals in writing will be received from first hands, and on behalf of the government of the United States, until 12 o'clock M. on [illegible] November, 1864, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the United States Troops and Prisoners of War at or near Chicago, Illinois, for the term of six months, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, commencing on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1864, and ending the 19th day of [illegible] 1865.

The beef to be Steers, not bulls, Stags, Heifers or Cows, to be Four (4) years old and over. [illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

for the transaction of a general Commission and Forwarding business. [illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, [illegible] 1864.

[illegible] Blossburg, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Lackawanna and Illinois Coal [illegible] at lowest market rates. [illegible]

BALL ROOM BOOKS.

[illegible]'S BALL ROOM HAND BOOK.

[illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

R[illegible]

Coal

300
200
200
50
50
100

Lehigh

G[illegible]

Comm[illegible]

H[illegible]

L[illegible]

Sell[illegible]

N[illegible]

P[illegible]

N[illegible]

...RINE LI...
PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED. [illegible]
CLEARED......Oct. 31. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.
...S. A. ALLEN,
...ADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
...ho is Mrs. S. A. Allen?
[illegible]
...s. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.
The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
[illegible]
The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.
[illegible]
CONVINCING TESTIMONY.
FROM
DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.
...ree-will Offerings for Benefits Received.
High Praise.
...REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. [illegible]
Renewed his Age.
...REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]
Valuable Testimony.
...REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass. [illegible]
For Children's Hair.
...MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, [illegible]
His Wife Approves.
...REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American [illegible]
...igh Approval. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN [illegible]
...Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
...Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich st., New York.

Asthma Cured.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. R. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye, 50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible]

T. G. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible]

JNO. G. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of [illegible] Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, [illegible] This medicine has stood the test of thirty years [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician,

Is consulted at his office 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, [illegible]

Dr. James

[illegible]

Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 26, 1864. [illegible]

BEEF! BEEF!—Proposals in [illegible]

P. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

[BRA]INERD, IVES & CO.,

[illegible]

PARTNERSHIP. The under... [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE, A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters. [illegible]

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for [illegible] scholars. There are 8 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. [illegible]

The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April [illegible]. For admission apply to the Rector.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $500,000.
No. 50 Lasalle Street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR 7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
South West corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.
Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.
CASH CAPITAL......$125,000.

The Directors of this sound and reliable Institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered to those seeking Life Insurance by this Company.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
WM. J. MOLLYNEAUX, General Agent, 87 Washington street, Chicago.
Drs. J. A. & H. S. HAHN, Medical Examiners.
N. B.—Special agents appointed in the principal towns in Illinois. Application should be made to the General Agent, with reference, in Chicago.

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES, "FORM 4."—The Provost Marshal General directs that all claims for premiums for presenting recruits must be presented to Lieut. D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Inf., Must'g and Disb'g Office, Springfield, Illinois, for payment, before October 31st, 1864, and that no claims for said premiums presented after that date will be paid.
All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. JAMES OAKES, Lt. Col. 4th Cav. U. S. A., Supt. Vol. Rec. Service, Ill.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
32 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. | E. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of [illegible], which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity,
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO.
For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
BARNUM BRO'S.
Have Removed to
Nos. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE ST., Up-Stairs,
Where we shall do a Wholesale business exclusively. We are now receiving direct from England, France and Germany, a large and extensive stock of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, &c. In domestic goods we have direct from the manufacturers TIN TOYS, NOTIONS, CARPET FLUIDS, &c., &c. Dealers in these goods will save money by buying at 3, 5 and 7 LAKE STREET.

Business Cards.

GREGG & HUGHES
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

General Notices.

ROGERS & CO.,
Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,
Have for sale in lots to suit,
300 Tons "A No. 1" UNION IRON.
200 " No. 1 UNION IRON.
200 " No. 1 SCOTCH IRON.
50 " No. 1 PRATT IRON.
50 " No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON.
100 " No. 2 OHIO IRON.
Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.
OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.
Post Office Drawer 5913.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, all soldiers now on leave or furlough in the State of Illinois, may on application to these headquarters, have their furloughs extended until the 15th of November, 1864.
II. Application for extension of furloughs may be made by letter addressed to the Ass't. Adjutant General of the District, by giving—
1st. The name, rank, company, regiment, brigade, division and army corps.
2d. The place where the furlough were given.
3d. The date of commencement and the time of expiration.
III. In all cases where it is practicable, application for extension of furloughs will be endorsed with the approval of a commissioned officer of the [illegible]
By command of Brig. Gen'l Jno. Cook.
GEO. W. CASTER, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

LOOKING GLASSES
Selling Off Below Cost,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
As I am about removing from [illegible] Randolph street, I will sell Looking Glasses in Gold and other Frames, Pictures, &c. &c. at less than cost. H. WIGGERS.

NOTICE.
E. M. GRAVES
Has removed from [illegible] South Water street, to the corner of
Michigan and Dearborn-sts, North Side,
[illegible]
E. M. GRAVES.
Northeast corner of Michigan and Dearborn sts. Chicago, Oct. 15, 1864.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The Coupons due November 1st, on the Chicago Depot Bonds of this road, will be paid at the office of [illegible] C. Smith & Bro., 48 Clark-st. J. F. HENDERSON, Treas.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles KUNE will attend to Cleaning of Privy Vaults, REMOVING OF STABLE MANURE, And offensive matter of all descriptions, at the very lowest rates. Address CHARLES KUNE, Post Office Box [illegible].

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEN. GARFIELD'S APPOINTMENTS.
Freeport, Tuesday......November 1.
Ottawa, Wednesday evening......November 2.
Peoria, Thursday......November 3.
Augusta, Friday......November 4.
Monmouth, Saturday......November 5.

PROF. LONG'S APPOINTMENTS.
Prof. J. Thompson Long, Principal of Lane Academy, will address the people at the following times and places:
Franklin, Tuesday evening......Nov. 1.
Ogle, Wednesday evening......Nov. 2.
Dement, Thursday evening......Nov. 3.
Adeline, Friday evening......Nov. 4.
Mt. Morris, Saturday evening......Nov. 5.
Lane Union Hall, Monday......Nov. 7.
The friends of the cause of Lincoln and Johnson will please make the necessary arrangements.

A. T. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. A. T. Stone will speak in Knox county, under the auspices of the Union Central Committee, as follows:
Abingdon, Tuesday evening......November 1.
Henderson, Wednesday afternoon......November 2.
Walnut, Wednesday evening......November 2.
Percifer, Thursday afternoon......November 3.
Knoxville, Thursday evening......November 3.
Yates City, Friday evening......November 4.
Moquon, Saturday afternoon......November 5.
Orange Depot, Saturday evening......November 5.
Victoria, Monday afternoon......November 7.
Oneida, Monday evening......November 7.

PROF. JOHN WILLIAMSON will address the citizens of Ogle county as follows:
Eightsville......Tuesday " Nov. 1.
Grand De Tour......Wednesday " Nov. 2.
Lane, Union Hall......Thursday " Nov. 3.
Forreston......Friday " Nov. 4.
Mt. Morris......Saturday " Nov. 5.
Byron......Monday " Nov. 7.
Friends of the Union at the above places will please make all necessary arrangements.

The Hon. D. RICHARDS and A. A. TERRELL, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:
Genesee (Union School House) Tuesday eve, Nov. 1
Lyndon......Wednesday eve, Nov. 2.
Erie......Thursday eve, Nov. 3.
Spring Hill......Friday eve, Nov. 4.
Prophetstown......Saturday eve, Nov. 5.
Wallace Hall, Sterling......Monday eve, Nov. 7.
At the last named place several other speakers will be present.
The people are requested to make all the necessary arrangements for the above meetings.

CHALLENGE.
Any one who thinks he can convince the people that they ought to support McClellan and Pendleton and the Chicago Platform instead of Lincoln and Johnson, can be heard at any of the above meetings.

HON. ANSON S. MILLER'S APPOINTMENTS.
Hon. Anson S. Miller, Presidential Elector, will speak at
Waukegan, Tuesday evening......Nov. 1
Sycamore, Wednesday evening......Nov. 2
Geneva, Thursday evening......Nov. 3

HON. J. F. FARNSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.
Freeport, Tuesday......Nov. 1
Marengo, Wednesday......Nov. 2.
Chicago, Thursday......Nov. 3.

HON. WM. BROSS AND E. S. TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENTS.
LaPrairie, Adams Co......Tuesday, Nov. 1
Hamilton, Hancock Co......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Carthage, Hancock Co......Thursday, Nov. 3
Macomb, McDonough Co......Friday, Nov. 4

WASHBURNE AND STORRS' APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. Washburne, Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of Chicago, will address the people as follows:
White Rock, Ogle Co. ......Tuesday p. m., Nov. 1
Lane " ......Tuesday evening, Nov. 1
Franklin Grove, Lee Co......Wednesday p. m., Nov. 2

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS.
Warsaw, Hancock, Ill......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Keokuk, Iowa......Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
Quincy, Adams Co. Ill......Thursday, Nov. 3
Galesburg, Ill......Friday, Nov. 4
Goshen, Ind......Saturday, Nov. 5
Buchanan, Mich......Monday, Nov. 7

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS.
Freeport, Stephenson Co......Tuesday, Nov. 1.
Fulton, Whiteside Co......Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Elgin......Friday, Nov. 4.
Chicago......Saturday, Nov. 5.
Canton......Monday, Nov. 7.

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS.
Freeport, Stephenson co......Tuesday Nov. 1.
Fulton, Whiteside Co......Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Alton, Madison Co......Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co......Saturday, Nov. 5

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.
The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:
Pekin, Tazewell Co......Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Peoria, Peoria Co......Thursday, Nov. 3.
Metamora, Woodford Co......Friday, Nov. 4.
Middleport, Iroquois Co......Saturday, Nov. 5.
Champaign City, Champaign Co......Monday, Nov. 7.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.
Harrisburg, Saline Co......November 1.
Vienna, Johnson Co......" 3.
Metropolis, Massac Co......" 5.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR HOFFMANN'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Governor Hoffman will address our German fellow citizens as follows, in the evening:
Aurora, Kane Co......Friday, Nov. 4

HON. S. W. MOULTON'S APPOINTMENTS.
Paris, Edgar Co......Tuesday, Nov. 1.
Tuscola, Douglas Co......Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co......Monday, Nov. 7.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.
Dr. Charles Riehle will address German Mass Meetings as follows, in the evening:
Eureka, Woodford Co......Wednesday, Nov. 2
Metamora, Woodford Co......Thursday, Nov. 3
Lieut. Governor Hoffmann will be present at several of the above meetings.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mutual Arrangement to Alleviate their Sufferings.

Correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee—Supplies to be Forwarded to Prisoners North and South.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.—It will gladden the whole country and carry joy and heart's-ease to hundreds of thousands of homes to learn that an arrangement has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will henceforth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of a general exchange of prisoners, it is a matter of rejoicing that their sufferings will be thus far alleviated, and they made as comfortable as it is possible for men in captivity to be. The agreement looking to this beneficent end has just been concluded between Generals Grant and Lee, and only awaits the settlement of practical details to take immediate effect.

The proposition, be it said to the credit of the rebels, came from themselves, and was first made in communication under date of the 6th inst., addressed by Mr. Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, Maj. Gen. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange for the United States. Mr. Ould's communication in substance recited that as there is a prospect of a large number of prisoners being held by both sides during the coming winter, it is desirable that each belligerent, without being freed from the obligation of feeding and clothing the prisoners held by them respectively, should be allowed to furnish their own captives in the other's hands with such additional comfort as humanity may prompt. He therefore proposed that we shall be permitted to send to the South clothing, blankets and supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the Confederates; they being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands. He further proposed that they shall be allowed to purchase abroad the articles intended for their prisoners held by us.

This overture was referred to Gen. Grant, who replied in a communication to Gen. Lee, under date of the 18th inst., accepting Mr. Ould's proposition, and stating that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the mutual relief of prisoners held by the two parties. "Looking," he adds, "entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity, I will not interpose any obstacle to any plan that may be agreed upon that gives equal privileges to both belligerents."

Gen. Lee, on the following day, Oct. 19, replied to Gen. Grant, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, and stated that he took it as an acceptance on the part of Gen. Grant of Mr. Ould's plan. He suggested further that the articles sent to the prisoners should be confined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles, vinegar, and tobacco; and proposed that an officer from each side should be specially detailed and paroled to see to the faithful execution of the arrangement.

On the following day, Oct. 20, Gen. Grant rejoined, stating that Gen Lee had rightly understood his former communication in the sense of an acceptance of Mr. Ould's proposition, and reiterated his solicitude for the well-being of our prisoners, as well as those of the rebels. "It is," declared Gen Grant, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comfortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end." Gen. Grant, moreover, requested that a detailed plan should be made for carrying this purpose into effect.

This communication closes all of this interesting correspondence between Gens. Grant and Lee that has so far taken place, and thus the matter now rests. It is earnestly to be hoped that the practical details will be completed with all possible promptitude, so as to permit this beneficent measure to take immediate effect.

It is certainly a matter of congratulation that it should be in such hands as those of Grant and Lee, whose practical wisdom and humane disposition cannot be doubted.

There are at present insuperable obstacles in the way of an exchange of prisoners; obstacles rendered insuperable by the violations of the cartel on the part of the rebel authorities; but there is no reason why these technical differences should be allowed to stand in the way of the comfort, well-being and even the life of those in bonds; we are sure that, if the relatives and friends of those in Southern prisons can be assured of the faithful observance of the benign provisions of the convention just concluded by Gens. GRANT and LEE, it will modify their anguish at the continued captivity of those they love, and whose release on terms of justice and honor the Government finds it impossible to effect. WILLIAM SWINTON.

☞ There is no crime in the history of human wickedness, to be compared with the infamy of digging up the dead soldiers of the Union from their martyr graves in Virginia, and making them vote against the cause which they died to sustain.

BEN. WADE ON McCLELLAN.

Interviews Between Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman on the Conduct of the War Committee, and Gen. McClellan Copperhead Candidate for President.

A SCORCHING REVIEW OF THE MILITARY CAREER OF A COWARD OR A TRAITOR.

Before an immense Pittsburg Audience, on Oct. 24th, Hon. B. F. Wade spoke as follows:

In the fall of 1861, Mr. Chandler and myself feeling that the army was laboring under some serious defect somewhere, by reason of which no progress was made, went off to the army to satisfy ourselves, and if possible discover where the difficulty lay. It was at a time when the very capital of the nation was almost in a state of siege, when foreign nations began to look upon us as a conquered people, and when all the friends of the government were overwhelmed with shame and humiliation. Smarting under the effect of this state of things we went down to the camp and found a man who was the General-in-Chief of the whole army of the United States. We found him in command of 190,000 of the best men that ever marshaled under the banner of battle. Never was an army got together, comprising the patriotism and intelligence that were found under that General. It was the first rally of the patriotic host—the flower of the Republic to save the nation from destruction. Go and converse with the soldiers and you will find men there more worthy to govern them than many who are elected to govern them.

I told you that there were 190,000 of such men in the "grand army." A military man of France said that the like was never seen on the face of the earth. Such an army and with such supplies! He said that a French army of the same strength would subsist upon what was wasted. And yet the rebels were almost in sight of the capital, flaunting their rattlesnake flag in our very faces. How could you ask us to submit to this degradation without at least knowing the reason for its necessity? We had an interview with Gen. McClellan, and remonstrated with him for permitting this disgrace and dishonor of a great nation. We exhorted him, for God's sake, to at least push back the defiant traitors. Why can't you do it?

"Oh, I have not men enough?" [Laughter.]

How many men have you? I know you have 100,000.

"Well, you have got [illegible] number than others have."

And more, I know that you have 190,000. How strong, pray tell, are the rebels?

"Oh, they are at least 220,000 or more, and they are behind fortifications stronger than those of Sebastopol."

Well, I could not dispute with him on that point, because I had not been there to see, but I did not believe a word of it, neither does any Democrat in the United States believe it. [Laughter.] I simply told him that to have got together such a number as that, and to have supplied themselves with formidable armor, the rebels must possess some of the qualities of Christ in making bread. [Great laughter.]

"Believe it or not," said McClellan, "I have it on the best authority. A gentleman dined with me yesterday direct from Beauregard, and he reported that number."

"Where is that gentleman now?"

"I don't know."

"Well, I can guess. I think he is dining with Beauregard to-day and telling him exactly how many men you have got. [Laughter and prolonged applause.]

We complained to Abraham Lincoln, and urged the necessity of making some change in the command of the army; but Mr. Lincoln replied that McClellan was a good General, whom it would not do to disturb, and with this we were compelled to leave the White House, with the rattlesnake flag flaunting its contempt in our very faces.

Well, Congress met and we turned to that body with some hope that an impression would be made. There were 200,000 fighting men by this time in the Army of the Potomac. I know the exact number from the records of the War office, and I speak by the book. And there was an enemy confronting our splendid host, and there was not a man over 40,000 of them.

We waited upon Gen. Butler, a man who generally knows what he is about [tremendous applause], and asked him if he knew anything about this enemy that is so dishonorable, and putting us to shame. Gen. Butler had posted himself greatly to our satisfaction. The Governors of the rebel States had communicated to their Legislatures the number of troops that their States respectively had furnished. You know that the Governors could not be likely to understand the number, for each one would be disposed to make his State look as large as possible. Gen. Butler had gathered these facts, and, putting them all together, there were but 40,000 of them all, in round numbers!

I then waited upon Gov. Johnson, protesting against this state of things, and asked him to go down to Gen. McClellan and remonstrate against this disgrace. We went together, and what did we find? We found Gen. McClellan constructing some pontoon bridges, so that they might have the means of a safe retreat, in case something should happen! [Great laughter and applause.] Knowing that there were 200,000 of our men against 40,000 rebels, I was somewhat indignant, and told Gen. McClellan that I would burn those pontoon bridges in the faces of the soldiers, and let them know that they had got to whip the enemy or be lost. But that policy did not suit Gen. McClellan. I was hasty—unmilitary and injudicious.

Now there are some circumstances that led me to doubt his being a true man. I will not call him a traitor, but I will give you facts and you can judge whether he was a traitor or a coward.

We took the testimony of the corps commanders, calling up each one as questioned about the situation. General McDowell, what do you know about the strength of the enemy? Their reply was, that they were not permitted to get any such information. Should a deserter or contraband come "into our lines, the corps commanders are forbidden to question him about the enemy," but the order was imperative to send the witness off to Washington to be examined by General McClellan. [Laughter.]

What does all this mean? General Sumner can you tell us what this means?

"No, I cannot tell, but such is the peremptory order."

The only explanation of which such an order was susceptible was that General McClellan desired to exclude the facts from everybody else, so that he could exaggerate the number of the enemy, and thus deceive the President, Congress and the country! [Indignation.] I cannot come to any other conclusion. He had some purpose in that, and I leave you to judge of it in the light of the many other curious facts in this General's military career on the Potomac.

When General McClellan was solicited for the sake of the distressed country, to cross the river, he hesitated, doubted, and said it was *dangerous* [great laughter,] *it might bring on a general engagement!* [Renewed laughter.]

Why, General McClellan, I thought that was what you desired, as you are so strongly fortified in the American Sebastopol. I thought you would be glad to get him out of his intrenchments and meet him on fair terms. But no, he would not move.

At last things got so desperate that no one could stand it any longer, except General McClellan himself, and those just like him. [Applause.] So, old Abe finally got his back up, and gave McClellan positive orders to move on a certain day.

What did this "Young Napoleon" do then? He did what he had never done before—called a counsel of war! He gathered in twelve of his generals, and managed to get eight of them to decide it inexpedient to move; that it was extremely dangerous. Four of them stood out to the last, and begged the General in Chief to move; but he had a large majority that voted it dangerous. But Old Abe was inexorable, and said to McClellan: "Go, or I will find some one who will move." Upon this he made a movement, growling and grumbling about getting smashed up, and you know the result.

There it is, (pointing to a stick of timber with the end and painted black, lying on a table to his right)—a "Quaker gun!" General McClellan found what new fortifications they had, mounted with such guns as that, and some of the earthworks were inadequate to any kind of armor.

The victorious legions of Gen. McClellan came back, and then it was that the campaign down the Peninsula was planned. I desire the facts to be understood, so that Mr. Lincoln may be relieved of the charge of robbing Gen. McClellan of his troops, and so interfering with him that he could do nothing.

It was at this time that we insisted upon the division of the forces into army corps. Up to this period the necessary work had not been done. It is true that we are not educated in military science, but we consulted the books and found that they all agreed that a large army must be divided into corps in order to be handled with advantage. This was so in accordance with common sense that we considered the Union cause hopeless unless it should be done. We took the books to the Secretary of War and to the President and urged this matter. They saw it in the same light and urged General McClellan to do it; but he refused. Why? For no other reason that could be discovered than that it would displace some of his favorites.

He now resolved to go the Peninsula route to Richmond. Mr. Lincoln, knowing that there was a strong rebel army lying near Washington, said to McClellan, "In my judgment the true line of advance is to attack the rebel army, meantime interposing your army between the rebels and Washington. But I am not a military man, and you are; and if your council of war is unanimous on this subject you may take your own route to Richmond if you will leave an army corps here to defend the capital." [Applause.] You will take notice of these facts, because there has been made an attempt to grossly deceive the people in respect to the part which Mr. Lincoln played in this most disastrous and disgraceful campaign. Mr. Lincoln did not advise that route, but left it to the General in Chief, under the advice of his council of war. [Applause.] But McClellan never called a council on that question. And in spite of this condition he took his army and sailed away for Yorktown.

How many men did he take there? We have the most conclusive evidence that he took every man of 120,000! How many rebels were there at Yorktown? We have the testimony of Mr. Boughton, as truthful a man as ever lived, at that time Senator from that part of Virginia, and since dead. He boarded at the same table with Magruder at the time McClellan landed. Magruder had no more idea that he could stay there than in the infernal regions. Their forces did not exceed 9,000 all told, and they were ready to run. They only waited to see what the Yankees would do; and when they saw McClellan go into the swamps, bogs, and ague ponds to throw up intrenchments, they laughed, and concluded they would take their own time for running away. [Great merriment.]

One of the first things that McClellan did after his arrival at that fatal marsh was to send up to Washington a call for men. [Great laughter.] The next demand was for siege guns and all the essentials to a siege, for a siege he had determined on with 120,000 men; confronting less than 9,000! And thus for seven fatal weeks, his men stood in the ague mud up to their waists and delved and delved in preparation for the capture of that enormous army. [Great sensation.] The rebels knew how rapidly the Yankees would fall before the miasma of the swamps, and were glad to let them dig in quiet. McClellan lost more men in that monstrous folly, to call it by no worse a term, than would have fallen in five pitched battles. His corps commanders begged the privilege of capturing the little squad. Brave old Sumner and Hooker had implored the privilege, but it was denied. He had resolved upon a siege, and a siege he would have at any rate. [Indignation.]

But finally he was as much astonished before Yorktown, as he had been before the Quaker guns at Manassas. He woke up one morning and found that the rebels had quietly moved out and gone beyond his reach. [Shame.]

This achievement was dispatched by Gen. McClellan as a glorious victory, and begged the privilege of inscribing "Yorktown" upon the banners of our brave soldiers! [Great Laughter.] Great God! These soldiers would have scorned to disgrace themselves by any such inscription. That "glorious victory," they were anxious to forget as soon as possible, and they well knew that "Yorktown" on their banners would disgrace them to the end of their days! [Applause.] History must forever tell the plain story, that a small squad detained McClellan with his great army at Yorktown, in order to gain time for completing the defenses of Richmond and the concentration of the rebel army.

This evacuation was followed by the battle of Williamsburg. Some of the forces had followed the retreating rebels, and encountered the enemy in considerable strength at that place. But there was so much quarreling among the Generals that they came nigh being defeated. So said Hooker, Sumner and Kearney. But we won the fight without the Commander-in-Chief, as our brave boys are always bound to win when properly led. [Great applause.] Where was McClellan? He remained at Yorktown, where it was perfectly safe. General Sprague came back for him, but he would not go, and said to him, "I should think the Generals might settle a little matter like that!" At night, however, just as the battle was won, McClellan arrived, and Hooker and others testify under oath that by a vigorous effort Richmond might have been taken. McClellan got there just in time to order a halt, [great laughter,] and, again while he waited, the enemy continued to fortify the rebel city.

Then came the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. The great General (laughter) divided his army, and put half on one side and half on the other side of the Chickahominy. A flood came and the two wings were separated by the torrent.

The enemy assailed the half beyond the river and overpowered it in spite of great bravery. The next day without waiting for orders, General Sumner hurried his men across the Chickahominy to save the army. Then was fought the battle of Seven Pines, and our men were victorious. The brave Hooker was in front, as he always is, [great applause], and the enemy flying before him. They were within four miles of Richmond, but McClellan again came up just in time to order a halt! [Laughter.] Our officers swore and our men cursed, while Hooker in vain begged the privilege of going into Richmond. But while the people of that city were packing up for a departure, McClellan halted and commenced throwing up immense embankments. [Laughter and applause.]

And now, with Jackson in Western Virginia, with a powerful army, McClellan commenced howling for more troops. To give him more would have been to lose Washington; and judging from his operations thus far, he would not have taken Richmond with all the troops in the world!

The battle of Gaines' Mills was the most extraordinary performance of the war. McClellan allowed one corps of 27,000 men to fight three rebel corps of 70,000 for eight hours without reinforcing or assisting his overpowered men, who fought until 10,000 of them lay weltering in their blood. In the immediate vicinity of the battle were 75,000 Federal soldiers doing nothing; three great army corps stood idle while their brethren in arms, one hour's march distant, were resisting three times their numbers as best they could. It was the universal testimony of the Generals that while the battle of Gaines' Mills progressed, McClellan might have marched his main army straight into Richmond, as Lee had not left 10,000 men to defend it, having taken all his available force to crush McClellan's right wing under Porter. Colonel Alexander testifies that he visited McClellan in his headquarters and found him so disheartened that he was preparing to abandon the campaign. He had already drawn up orders directing every man to destroy what he had, and save himself as best he could. [Great sensation.] Thus was our splendid army in danger of being destroyed by the cowardice of its commander! Such is the testimony of Col. Alexander.

Then came the attack of the enemy. They fell upon us in force, and our scattered army was overpowered and ordered to retreat to the James River. In this retreat, Gen. McClellan, for the first time in his life, was seen in the front, [uproarious laughter and applause], running away as fast as his horse could carry him. This achievement he published to the world as the greatest feat in the annals of war—changing his base in the face of the enemy. [Laughter.]

A General who was not a coward would have now led his soldiers and triumphed with them or died in his tracks. Our forces concentrated at Malvern Hill. Gen. McClellan simply rode along the lines of the army an hour before the battle commenced, and then withdrew with his staff on board a gunboat.

Gen. Sumner had the command, and he testified before the committee that he suffered terribly in anxiety, because, not knowing fully the disposition of our forces, he had to select his reinforcements at random. He happened to make the right movements, and the enemy was repulsed, the rebels throwing down their arms in terror. Generals Hooker and Sumner agreed in testifying that there was nothing to prevent our following up the victory and taking Richmond. But where was McClellan? There he was, on a gunboat, amidst his wine and cigars, giving no attention to the operations in the field. The commanders in that battle knew not where he was, and his situation was such that he could know nothing of them.

When Gen. McClellan was before the Military Committee he was asked where he was during that engagement, and his reply was, that he could not remember where he was! [Great laughter.] But Colonel Griswold knew where he was and others knew where he was. There he was with his staff drinking wine and smoking cigars, and meditating a surrender of the army. He said to them: "*I shall have to surrender this army; we shall have to acknowledge their independence; they have fairly won it and we must surrender!*" He had taken refuge on a gunboat so that when the army surrendered he would not be compelled to surrender himself. This treacherous intention he entertained till couriers announced that the rebels were repulsed at every point, and that he dare not surrender a victorious army. [Great applause.] And that man you talk about making President of the United States. ["No; never."]

Here again he told his Generals they had done enough and ordered their retreat to Harrison's Landing. The old war-worn hero, Gen. Kearny, said that "a man who would give such an order as that was either a coward or a traitor!" [Applause.] The soldiers retreated breathing curses against the order, and they were so demoralized by it that a force of ten thousand men could have defeated them!

Well, Gen. Pope was sent down to Fredericksburg to watch the enemy that they might not fall upon Gen. McClellan in his retreat and destroy him. Now, much has been said against Gen. Pope, but I say that he was one of the truest and most efficient of our officers. [Applause.] I say this in opposition to the common opinion, but I say what I believe will some day be made to appear.

Gen. Pope was ordered to dispute every inch of ground and hold the enemy in check till re-inforcements should arrive. Gen. McClellan had the most positive orders from Gen. Halleck to hurry to his relief, but delayed day after day, and then wrote to the President," "Is it best to join Pope, or leave him to get out of the scrape himself?" [Profound sensation.]

Gen. McClellan does not give this history in his report. The Apocryphal New Testament is divine in comparison with that report. [Laughter.] He suppressed everything that makes against him.

He says in that book, that the reason why he did not follow up the enemy after the battle of Antietam, was because he had no reserves. That was not so, for General Sumner said there were plenty of them. Fitz John Porter had not been in the fight at all, and he had 25,000 fresh men. Large forces were anxious to be led on to the fight, but were held back by the great General. [Laughter.] An officer of McClellan's staff, Major Key, was asked, why did not McClellan crush Lee after that battle? "Oh, that was not in the programme." What was in the programme? "It was to protract the war till both parties were tired, and settle all difficulties under a Democratic Administration." [Great sensation.]

Missouri.

The Union men of this State have completed their nominations. In view of the invasion and the withdrawal of so many voters from their homes in the field, the result of the Presidential election is deemed uncertain. The following are the State and Congressional nominations:

	Union.	Copperhead.
Governor	T. C. Fletcher.	Thos. L. Price.
Lieut. Governor	Geo. Smith.	Lake W. Burris.
Sec. of State	F. Rodman	Jas. McFerran.
Auditor	A. Thompson.	Chas. C. Kozier.
Treasurer	Wm. Bishop	G. C. Bingham.
Register Lands	J. E. Smith.	W. P. Billings.
Att'y General	R. F. Wingate.	A. M. Woodson.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Copperhead.
1	*Saml. Knox, "charcoal,"	Joseph Hogan.
	Charles P. Johnson, rad.	
	W. B. Morris, claybank	
2	*H. T. Blow, charcoal.	E. Stafford.
3	*Thomas E. Noell.	D. C. Tuttle.
4	*Sempronius H. Boyd.	
5	*John W. McClurg.	Sample Orr.
6	*R. T. Van Horn	Elijah H. Norton.
	Casper Gruber, rad.	*Austin A. King.
		J. H. Birch, secesh.
7	*Benjamin F. Loan.	John M. Glover.
8	John F. Benjamin.	Od on Guitar.
9	Geo. W. Anderson.	

*Renominated.

Official Majorities in Indiana.

The following are the official majorities for members of Congress in Indiana, in all the districts but the third.

1st District, Niblack, Cop.	2,120
2d District, Kerr, Cop.	[illegible]
4th District, Farquhar, Un.	[illegible]
5th District, Julian, Un.	7,145
6th District, Dumont, Un.	[illegible]
7th District, Voorhees, Cop.	[illegible]
8th District, Orth, Un.	[illegible]
9th District, Colfax, Un.	[illegible]
10th District, Defrees, Un.	[illegible]
11th District, Stillwells, Un.	[illegible]

CUT THIS OUT.

Qualifications of Voters in Illinois.

Important Circular of the Union State Central Committee.

HEADQUARTERS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1864.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

The campaign is near its close; but a few more days remain in which to conquer a peace. These should be days of earnest work.

Your earnest attention is called to the following:

1. The ballots should be ready for use in abundance at the opening of the polls, with a quantity in reserve for emergencies. They must be printed or written on white paper.

2. A Committee should be appointed, and provided with teams to see that every Union voter in the precinct is at the polls early in the day.

3. A meeting of Union men should be held in every precinct before election at which all the arrangements should be perfected.

4. Challengers of unquestionable *nerve and judgment*, who will do their duty fearlessly, must be appointed, to be stationed at every poll and remain at their post during the entire day *without fail*.

5. *Be on hand at the opening of the polls. Examine the ballot box* before voting commences.

6. Go to the polls in sufficient *force* to protect all Union voters in their legal rights.

7. Keep out all illegal votes—all such will be against us.

8. If you have any doubt as to a person being a legal voter, *challenge his vote promptly*, and require him to take the oath prescribed by law, "by laying on the hand and kissing the holy Gospels."

9. *Do not let the ballot box go out of sight until the result is officially declared.* Appoint a committee to watch the ballot box ALL THE TIME. No *honest* inspector will refuse this privilege. The most serious frauds have recently been perpetrated in Indiana by picking the lock or opening the box with a false or duplicate key and putting in Democratic votes. It is the duty of the Inspectors to remain in the room with the box until the ballots are all received and counted.

10. *Watch the ballots* carefully and see that no frauds are perpetrated by putting the names of Democratic candidates on the Electoral, State or Legislative ticket.

11. In the following paragraphs you will find the law and rules now in force in Illinois in regard to the qualification of voters, and the manner of conducting the election.

THOMAS J. TURNER,
Chairman State Central Committee.
JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

The polls should be opened by the Judges of Election at eight a. m., and kept open till six p. m. The mode of opening and closing the polls will be found in Scates' Statutes, page 467, Sec. 14.

Before opening the polls the Judges of Election and Clerks will take and subscribe the oath required by law, which must be affixed to the poll books, and returned with the election returns: Scates' Statute, page 464, Secs. 12 and 13.

To entitle a person to vote, he must be of the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in the State at least one year last past, and be a citizen of the United States: Scates' Statutes, page 68, Art. 4; Constitution Sec 1, and page 476, Sec. 10. No alien can vote except he has been naturalized, (of which fact the Judges should require proof.)

An alien need not be naturalized who resided in the State at the adoption of the Constitution which was April 1st, 1848.

In addition, by the law of 1861, page 263, Cocke's Edition, sec. 1, such voter must have actually resided for sixty days next preceding the election, in the ward or precinct. A mere sojourner is not entitled to vote. The Supreme Court has decided as follows: "His residence is, however, to be *bona fide* and not casual or temporary." There are two laws to prevent frauds in election, to wit: The act of Feb. 21, 1861, and Feb. 22, 1861, and it is desirable that Judges of Election and Challengers should, prior to election, make themselves familiar with these provisions.

If a person offering his vote shall be suspected not to be a qualified voter, the Judges shall swear him, as follows:

"You do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be], that you are a resident of this ward, precinct, piece or township, (and that you have resided herein for sixty days immediately preceding this election), that you are a citizen of this State, and have resided herein one year preceding this election, or that you were an inhabitant of this State on the first day of April, A D, 1848; that you are above the age of twenty-one years, and that you have not voted at this election; so help you God."

Every vote offered by any person who shall refuse to take the foregoing oath, shall be refused. [Scates' Statutes, 476, Laws of 1861, Sec. 1.

After this oath is administered, the person challenging may say to the Inspectors, "I require the person offering his vote, to answer under oath the legal questions."

It is then the duty of the Inspector to swear the person offering the vote, as follows:

ADDITIONAL OATH.

"You do solemnly swear that you will true answers make to such questions as shall be put to you touching your qualifications as a voter, so help you God."

When the following questions will be put to him by one of the Judges:

Question 1st. Where do you reside?
Question 2d. In what house?
Question 3d. How long have you resided there?
Question 4th. What is your business or employment?
Question 5th. In what house have you resided for the last 60 days?

By the law of February 22, 1861, the voter whose vote is challenged is required to produce two witnesses, both of whom are personally known to the Judges of election and resident in the voting precinct, or who shall be proved to be such by some legal voter or voters of such precinct, where said vote is offered, and who are personally known to the Judges, and each of whom shall take the following oath."

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am a resident of this election district and entitled to a vote at this election, and that I have been a resident of this election district for one year last past, and that I am well acquainted with the voter whose vote is now offered; that he is an actual and *bona fide* resident of this election district, and that he has resided in this State for one year last past."

All the ballots received by the judges should be numbered by them and deposited at once in the ballot-box, and the number should correspond with the number of votes; every voter's name should be written on the poll-book and numbered, and the number should correspond with the number placed on the ballot deposited by the voter.—Laws, Feb. 22, 1861, Sec. 5.

At the close of the polls, the poll-books shall be signed by the Judges and attested by the Clerks; the names therein contained shall then be counted and the number set down at the foot of the poll-books.

All the ballots counted by the Judges of election, shall, after being read, be strung upon a strong thread, or twined in the order in which they have been read, and shall then be carefully enveloped and sealed up by the Judges, and they shall direct the same to the officer or officers to whom by law they are required to return the poll books.

DOUBLE BALLOTS.

If, on canvassing, two tickets shall be found deceitfully folded together, they shall both be rejected, as if the same had never been deposited in the ballot box. Scates Statute 473, Sec. 18.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Judges and Clerks will return to the proper officer or officers to whom by law they are required to return the poll books, within four days after the election, two packages, properly sealed and directed, one containing ballots sealed up and directed as aforesaid, and the other containing one of the poll books, oaths of the Judges and Clerks, and tally list, with the returns for county and State officers, properly certified to by the Judges and Clerks.

The other poll book, with the returns duly filled up and certified, must be sealed and retained in the custody of one of the inspectors. The form of the certificate can be found by reference to the statutes.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF SEVERAL REBEL GOVERNORS.

They Declare that the Last Man, the Last Dollar and the Negroes Must be Employed.

Important Resolutions of Rebel Governors.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 24.]

At a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Atlanta, Georgia, on Monday, the 17th inst., Governor William Smith presiding, after a full, free and harmonious consultation and interchange of counsel, the following among other views were expressed:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace, based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service where most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able bodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments whose places can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost guards except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops; and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

AND WHEREAS, The public enemy, having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so, that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty, and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy, in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our right of self government, to establish our independence and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor of the several States of the Confederacy, to be laid before the respective bodies.

A DESPERATE SCOUNDREL.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 27.]

The notorious bushwhacker and guerilla leader Buck Holmes, whose name is associated with many outrageous proceedings and acts of horror, met with his death at the hands of James Skiles, United States scout, on Tuesday night of last week, at the house of Wm. Denumbra, near Ashland, Cheatham county, Tennessee. This bold outlaw and scoundrel sailed under a number of names, and he was noted for his bitter hate toward all mankind, his utter depravity of heart, and his blood-thirsty revenge. Whether assuming the alias of Buck Holmes, Hedges, Dick Thompson, Zovonia, or Delfal Higo, he was the same murdering scoundrel and robber fiend, and to the people was the evil spirit of the border of the Cumberland.

In the affray with Skiles, Holmes fought with desperation, and did not yield until eighteen pistol balls had pierced his body. With disordered costume, strained eyes, his form stained with the warm blood flowing from his many wounds, and with a wild look of despair, he sank to the earth completely exhausted. He was raised from his prostrate condition, carried into the house, lingered a brief hour in agony, when the breast ceased to heave, and the guilty spirit passed from time to eternity.

Before he died he made a confession of his many crimes of highway robbery, and acknowledged that he had murdered twenty-one Federal soldiers (eight white, and thirteen colored) and four citizens. Even in the hour of death his thirst for blood and revenge did not desert him. His only regret was that he had not lived long enough to take the life of another man, D. D. Hellman, of Springfield, for whom he had formed a bitter hatred. His thoughts of the past and future did not appal him, and he died as he had lived, a hardened criminal, a revengeful monster, and a blood-thirsty scoundrel. He was well armed. On his person was found four six-shooting revolvers, $300 in greenbacks, $125 in Tennessee money, and about $80 in Confederate scrip.

Strange to say, Mr. Skiles was not wounded in the affray. Holmes was much excited, and his aim was wild and erring. The robber, outlaw and murderer now sleeps in a rude grave with a startling record of fearful crime and villany to hand his name down to posterity. Mr. Skiles deserves the thanks of the people for ridding the world of such a monster.

Medicinal.

☞ A mistake occurred in the following advertisement of Dr. James in our yesterday's edition. Below find advertisement corrected:

DR. JAMES,
FORMERLY OF
James' Hospital, 82 Custom House Street, New Orleans, La.,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1850,]
Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at Office at
86 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
For the Treatment of Private Diseases.

The world abounds in mountebanks, humbugs and quack doctors. All kinds and manner of means are resorted to to get one's money, and it is a positive fact that Chicago has its share of these cheats, particularly of the latter class; and it is a hard matter to distinguish the genuine from the bogus. For instance, there are some two or three men (Doctors) who inform frail humanity that they are the only "legitimate and legally qualified physicians in the city who make the treatment of delicate diseases a specialty." Certainly two out of these three must be mistaken—maybe all of them. Now the question for you consideration is to find out who is the legitimate, &c.

A very easy matter is it for any one so disposed to make broad assertions, but the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. If one's neighbors speak well of him, the community in which he has resided for fifteen years gives him a good reputation, in whatever occupation or profession he may have been engaged—if men of reputation, who hold an honorable position in society, say of him that he is skillful, successful and honorable—should not this community and these honorable men know? Isn't fifteen years long enough to find out whether he is as they represent? and will honorable men misrepresent? Now to the point: Dr. James, of 86 Randolph street, is a specialist in the treatment of the blood and organic weakness. He has been practicing in this branch of medicine fifteen years in New Orleans—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States in that city. He comes here recommended by the almost entire press of the south, and many eminent medical men of New Orleans—even some who bear an eminent medical reputation in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis speak highly of him in a professional point of view. Isn't this convincing proof that some Doctors and Editors know some things as well as others? Added to this, theoretical knowledge and practical experience, which is a good school. Any mechanic will tell you this, for the longer one works at a trade the more expert and handy he becomes. On this principle, Dr. James claims superiority over many others. He has had a large field to work in, and has applied himself studiously and diligently to this branch of his profession, and thereby is as well calculated to treat diseases of this class as any physician in this country or any other country.

The stereotyped phrase of quack doctors, viz: "Beware of quacks"—some one has said that the "greatest quack is he who talks of quacks most glibly"—disinterested, philanthropic souls—whose only motive is in warning the afflicted to beware of quacks. It is a noted fact that a thief always makes the most noise in bawling out "stop thief," so as to throw the scent on the wrong track. Those requiring medical aid can make their own inferences concerning these "only legitimate," etc., etc.

The following is from Dr. J. H. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Penn., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James' abilities in the treatment of private diseases, Dr. Wilson knowing Dr. Jordan, who was acquainted with Dr. James.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850, '51, and '52. Dr. Jordan is now, or was, practicing in Cincinnati (only one day's travel from Chicago by the Air Line,) where the skeptical can refer to him. Here it is:

"CINCINNATI, July 8, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has, from the start, made the study of what are called Special Diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours truly,

J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Also, Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, and previously Professor of Chemistry and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans Southern Messenger, a (medical journal,) says of Dr. James:

"DR. JAMES.—While humanity continues to be infirm, and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when these consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrongdoer, he must seek relief from the theory then elicited. [illegible] the whole [illegible] Dr. James [illegible]"

And also this, from the eminent and venerable Dr. D. Richardson, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston News, Texas:

"We have known Dr. James of Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and during that time have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were afflicted with Chronic Diseases, which had baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, and through the skillful treatment of Dr. James, readily yielded, and were perfectly and permanently cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man. [illegible]"

And the following extract of a letter from Dr. Robert Mongins, who has been practicing medicine in New Orleans for the last twenty years, and is well known to the residents of that city. The letter was written to a gentleman of Mobile, Ala., in answer to a letter of inquiry as to Dr. James' abilities.

[illegible]

The following is an editorial taken from the Indianapolis (Ind.) Gazette, of April 7th, 1862:

"DR. JAMES.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more cheerfully, because we know Dr. James, and we have known him, more or less, for the last twenty years. [illegible]

[illegible] person suffering from any of the secret diseases, to Dr. James. We should think him more likely to understand, and to be able to treat successfully the disease, than a physician who attended to general practice and all kinds of diseases. And this is but reasonable and natural.

"But as to Dr. James, we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years; and being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment, and his success. We believe he may be regarded as standing among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoted to the cure of this class of diseases, as to speedy and successful cure of the same. We knew him two years in New Orleans when he was so regarded there, and, indeed, all thro' the Southern country. His hospital on Custom House street, for the treatment of secret diseases, was about as well known as Dr. Stone's hospital for that of general diseases—and he seemed to be quite as popular, and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati (where he sometimes spent the summer), and we have always understood him to be most successful and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this, to be a man of unblemished character and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the General Government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

"To persons, therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any one of these diseases, or have had such diseases or disability entailed upon them—we say, and we say it with confidence—go to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is in Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance, and be treated skilfully, and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil effects behind—than to trust your case to unskillful hands, and suffer, perhaps, a life-time."

These testimonials are not bogus—nor do they come from a foreign country—and what is more the parties are alive, or were a short time since; Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, the editor of the Indianapolis "Gazette," Ind., Drs Leonard and Mongins, of New Orleans, and Dr. Richardson, of Galveston, Texas. These men are all Doctors—some of them practicing medicine for over thirty years—two of them Professors of Medical Colleges in the United States, and of world-wide celebrity. They, too, are acquainted with Dr. James, and have had occasion to recommend patients applying to them to Dr. James, and from the results they give their testimonials.

And now read this editorial from the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, of August 9, 1864, the writer of which article is acquainted with Dr. James, and has known him professionally for a number of years; therefore, what he says, may be relied on.

Here it is:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. James, found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to "Old Sands of Life," who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion, Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason & Dixon's line, and justly so if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent men and physicians in the country.

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now resides.

"He has, in three years' practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than any other physician in the Western country. He has some of the strongest testimonials ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, Dr. William Leonard, editor of the New Orleans Messenger, a medical journal, and the editor of the Indianapolis Gazette. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract, or have had such diseases entailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago than to suffer with disease, and the afflicted will find it to their interest to consult Dr. James, before entrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

Dr. James has been treating diseases of the genital or sexual organs in New Orleans fifteen years, and for the last three years in this city; and without egotism Dr. James announces to the afflicted that he has within the last fifteen years, treated more diseases, both chronic and recent (of a private nature), successfully, than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James cures Syphilis, in its various stages without mercury, iodine potassii, arsenic, or any of the poisonous drugs resorted to, as they never did nor never will eradicate contagious venereal disease from the system—but with the use of a neutralizer which is a positive cure for this horrible and much to be dreaded poison.

Spermatorrhea, seminal involuntary emissions brought on by self-abuse, excess or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, ringing in the ears imbecility and impotence, with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, gonorrhea, and stricture speedily cured.

Dr. James' office and parlors, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Sundays, when open in the forenoon.

Consultations confidential.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA (the Honduras Root) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS the SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this scrofula. [illegible]

☞ Price, $1.50 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

CURE YOURSELF.
DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex Males or Females.

[illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible]

OLDE PAPUR WANTED.
Ekonomie is Welth.
[illegible]

TO PAPER MAKERS.—An experienced man desires a situation on Foreman or Agent of a Paper Mill [illegible]

Constitution Water

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medicinal water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has succeeded, and we now say let no man doubt, whose seen suffering, [illegible] known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now the most scientific practitioners of this city. [illegible]

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all modes of local applications for diseases, [illegible]

We have always been careful to use language in our circular that would not shock the most delicate organization, [illegible]

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and it taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. [illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and we truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

[illegible]

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

[illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, PA., JUNE 3, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. [illegible]

J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

W. H. GREGG & Co.:

[illegible]

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 3, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

[illegible]

LEONARD S. BURNHAM.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful [illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

THE CITY.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY ASSOCIATION.—The Taylor's Battery Association will meet this evening at their new rooms, No. 19 Fullerton Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington. A full attendance is requested.

GENERAL RANSOM.—A meeting of the friends of the late Gen. Ransom will be held at Parlor No. 1 Tremont House, at four o'clock this afternoon, to make suitable arrangements for the funeral of that gallant officer.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The schooner "General Banks," from Cleveland, was injured Saturday by running into the dock near Wheeler's Elevator. Her post bow was sprung, and she commenced leaking so badly that it will be necessary for her to undergo repairs before leaving port.

DRY GOODS.—The new wholesale house of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, whose advertisement appears in our columns to-day, have a large and varied stock of rich dress goods from the late auction sales in New York and other sources, which they offer on favorable terms.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wagner yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of an infant found under a cross-walk on Jackson street. The remains were much decomposed, and had apparently lain there for two or three months. No evidence showing to whom it belonged was adduced.

BURGLARY.—About two o'clock yesterday morning the residence of H. D. Colvin, Esq., of the U. S. Express Co., was entered by some daring rogue, who abstracted fifty dollars in money and a very valuable ring from the pockets of T. H. Churchill. No arrest has been made.

FOR DESPLAINES.—Remember the Union Mass Meeting on the old Camp Ground at Desplaines station, this afternoon. A train will leave the Northwestern depot, on the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at ten o'clock. First class speakers will be in attendance.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening last, Major James T. Hefferlan, commander of the draft rendezvous at Springfield, was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain by the employees of the department. A banquet at the St. Charles was the very appropriate sequel.

THIEVING.—James Rock, on Saturday entered the house of Beddy Hogan and stole therefrom a box of combs, box of cigars, needles, thread and numerous other articles. He was arrested, and in the Police court yesterday was fined $25 and costs, in default of payment he went to the Bridewell for fifty-five days.

FIRES.—A frame grocery located on the corner of Michigan and Market streets took fire on Sunday afternoon from a defective flue. It was extinguished before damage to the amount of more than $25 had been done. A small barn in the rear of No. 55 North Canal took fire about 4 o'clock and was nearly destroyed with about a ton and a half of hay. Loss about $50.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—Benjamin M. Thomas, Esq., a worthy and highly esteemed member of the Chicago Bar, having departed this life, the members of the Bar are requested to meet at the Law Institute to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking appropriate action relative to the decease of their departed brother.

LARCENY.—Patrick Dunn, a boy seventeen years of age, induced two very small boys to steal a woolen bed blanket and some other articles from the store of Mr. Linder, No 15 North Clark street, promising them a sum of money if they would do so. When he had got possession of the stolen property, he ran off and refused to pay the boys anything. He was tried in the Police Court yesterday, and fined $25 and costs.

LOOK NEARER HOME.—The Copperheads in Joliet propose to hold a grand meeting to-day, with a ball in the evening, and yesterday a lot of them were in Chicago, hiring dresses for the occasion. They needed not to have come so far. They might have procured liveries at the Penitentiary close by—a garb befitting their leaders, and all such of the rank and file as do not sin through ignorance.

ROBBERY.—A man named William Bradshaw, from Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday night, went to a disreputable house on Clark street, near Jackson, and some time during the night was robbed of a gold watch worth $200 and a diamond pin worth $300. A couple of suspicious characters, occupying an adjoining room, are suspected of the theft, but a diligent search by the officers failed to discover the missing property. They were arrested and tried for larceny, but sufficient evidence could not be found to warrant their conviction. They were fined $30 each on a charge of vagrancy.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.—Messrs. A. R. & G. H. Miller, most favorably known from long connection with our city trade, at their new and elegant store No. 55 State street, have a splendid general stock of Hardware and Tools, unsurpassed in excellence by any in the city. They have all the adjuncts of successful business, in a location the best possible, a reputation solidly and well earned and maintained, and liberality and taste in their stock. They are not too exclusively wholesale to continue to meet the city retail patronage won at their former well known stand.

HELM.—We wonder that Helm of Lake Forest can summon up a sufficient amount of courage to run again, after having been beaten so badly two years ago, running, as he did, nearly one hundred votes behind his own ticket. But the thoroughgoing Copperhead has cheek enough for anything. Had he possessed the spirit of a man, he would never again have attempted to run the gauntlet of the polls, where he is sure of being beaten so badly as that he will need to get a certificate from the clerk of election to show that he was running at all. His tiller ropes must surely be out of order.

JUNE IN NOVEMBER.—We were shown a day or two since an anomaly in nature, in the shape of a bouquet of rosy apple blossoms taken from a tree on the premises of N. O. Williams, esq., on Prairie avenue. This is the first time the tree has ever blossomed, and, although it has made a sad mistake in taking these melancholy days of sere and brown leaves for the balmy springtime, it is always better late than never. We only hope that the rude blasts and frosts of November will not nip this tardy spring prophet, who has brought us a breath of June on the threshold of winter.

PROFESSOR MCCOY.—This distinguished orator will, by particular request, repeat his oration on the Rebellion against the National Constitution, this evening, at Metropolitan Hall. The ladies are especially invited. The galleries will be reserved for them and gentlemen accompanying them. Soldiers are invited to the stage. A rare treat may be expected in the way of music. This oration was originally delivered before the President and his Cabinet, in Washington, and repeated more than one hundred and twenty times in different cities of the Union. He has delivered fifty-seven addresses since the campaign in Illinois.

MILITARY CHANGES.—Capt. Bjerg 8th Regiment, V. R. C. has by order of the Secretary of War, been relieved from detailed duty, and ordered to report to his regiment. He still retains the position of Commissary of musters, a short time ago, he was detailed by Col. Sweet commandant of this post, as post commander, having under his special charge all stragglers, sick from hospitals, etc. Tending the approval of the department commander, Capt. Bjerg assumed the duties of the position. General Cook disapproved the appointment, on the supposition that the duties of port commander would interfere with those of Colonel Sweet.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—The managers of the Central Skating Park have leased for a term of years a large lot on Twenty-second street, occupying the entire block, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. All the modern improvements of skating parks will be combined in the Central. The location is very convenient, the cars stopping at the door. The Great Western Band has been engaged for the season, and in fact, nothing left undone to render the season a brilliant and successful one. All signs go to show that everybody that can will skate this winter, and to all that fortunate class who enjoy the crisp moonlight evenings, good music, good company and the flying steel, we recommend the Central Park. Get ready the skates and skating caps.

BAD COMPANY.—"You may know a man by the company he keeps," says the old proverb. It is true. Let this be a sufficient answer to those who would ask you to scratch a Union ticket in favor of a disunion candidate. There is not one of them but is in company bad enough to damn any man who runs with that machine. Bad men, in bad company, with bad principles, on a bad platform, with this worst of men for their supporters, are not the ones to merit the vote of a loyal man, of one who wishes to stand by his country and the Government. See to it that no earthly consideration induces you to scratch a Union ticket on election day. Do not disgrace the noble men whose names will be printed thereupon, by casting in their company the name of one who stands on that disunion platform.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—We trust the public will remember that the ladies give a dinner to-morrow at Lower Bryan Hall for the benefit of the Washingtonian Home, and that they extend an invitation for all to be present, who desire to aid a worthy cause, at the same time that they benefit themselves by obtaining a good dinner at a reasonable charge, and also remember that a few hours (and dimes) may not only be pleasantly but profitably spent in the same cause at the fair and festival to be held in upper and lower Bryan Halls in the evening, where there will be a varied entertainment, and where you can get your money's worth in fancy articles, lotteries, ice creams, oysters, post office, listen to some good speeches and songs, or display your preference for President by purchasing your tickets and voting for Old Abe or Little Mac.

GENERAL RANSOM.—The numerous friends in this city of the late Brigadier General T. E. G. Ransom, will be gratified to learn that they still have an opportunity of looking upon the likeness of the departed hero. When in Chicago, at our four months ago, he sat to Darling for his portrait, and the picture is one of the happiest results of the artist's pencil. It is life-like. It may be seen at Darling's studio, in the Marine Bank building.

The event establishes a marked coincidence. Nineteen years ago Professor Ransom, father of the General, sat to the same artist for his portrait, just previous to his departure for Mexico, where he fell on the field of Chapultepec, almost immediately on his arrival. Now the son has fallen, not long after his, too, had sat for the consummated presentment of his too early career—all that is left above the sod save the record of his gallant deeds, and a name which is immortal.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.—It has long ago passed into a proverb that "ignorance and crime go hand in hand." This is equally true of men collectively or individually. The marked relation of the two was never more forcibly shown than in the present contest. The Copperhead tickets will be voted for by [illegible] ignorant [illegible] the people. The [illegible] have not the heads of many of them are terribly lacking in a clear perception of the real issues involved in the election of next Tuesday. These are sought to be imposed on by the party cry of "democracy," and though there is no more of democracy in that Chicago platform than there is of grace in Satan himself, very many will be imposed upon by the rallying cry, and be deluded into voting for that, which if they understood its true character, they would turn from with loathing and abhorrence.

Union men, let it be your duty, as it is your privilege, to labor with these men till the day of election. With the miserable kind of Copperheads who run the machine, it is of no use to labor; they are joined to their idols, let them alone; they will soon meet with their reward. But for those called democrats [illegible] vote for McClellan [illegible] believe the cry of the leaders that it will be best for the country. Let it be your aim to set them right on this matter; to show them that the Copperhead platform is that "way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death" death to the nation, the complete destruction of all that is of value in a national sense. Show them this, and they will vote for the Union and Lincoln on election day.

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER.

Inquest Yesterday—The Evidence—Prout Innocent—the Murderer, McInerny, an Ex-Police Officer—The Villain Fled.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the City Cemetery, before Coroner Wagner, upon the body of Richard Corcory, who came to his death on Saturday night, during a drunken row, in front of the Garden Saloon, situate on the Archer Road, about half a mile beyond the slip, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The evidence perfectly exculpates Mr. L. T. Prout, who was reported to have been the murderer, proving that he acted all through as he should have done, and pointed out as the man-slayer George McInerny, a disorderly reprobate, who, a few weeks ago, was ignominiously dismissed from our city police force, and who was vociferously upheld by the screech concern as a model "Democrat." We do not dispute the propriety of the claim. It appears that in the saloon a fight occurred between two of the witnesses named Brophy and McCormack, which resulted in the expulsion of the whole of the inmates of the bar room into the street. After the fight outside, wishing to return to re-enter the saloon to continue their debaucheries—for all were intoxicated at the time—some of the group commenced breaking the windows and kicking at the doors. The noise of these operations aroused and annoyed McInerny, who resided up stairs, and he with all the dignity of an ex-policeman rushed into the group with a heavy billet of wood and commenced clearing the sidewalk by assaulting all the men in a most furious manner. Among the victims of his criminal recklessness was the deceased, who though not a participator in the fight, received from the model of democracy a fearful blow on the head, felling him to the ground. Immediately after the occurrence the murderer fled, and up to a late hour last night had not been captured. Most of the witnesses were pretty roughly handled in the scuffle and bear with them practical souvenirs of the event. McCormack has a serious cut over the left eye, Brennan is seriously stabbed in the head and Brophy, besides having gashes and contusions all over his body, had his left leg broken, the Fibula being severed without hope of ever properly reuniting. The following is the evidence:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES BRENNAN.

Charles Brennan testified: I live on the corner of Hickory and Mary streets. I and Richard Corcory, the deceased, went on Saturday night to the Garden House at Bridgeport, about eleven o'clock. There were about ten persons in the saloon. When in the saloon several persons whom I do not know, commenced a rush or fight. I was struck on the head but I do not know by whom. Then, with the rest of the crowd, I was pushed out of the door onto the sidewalk. The door was then shut, and no one remained inside but Prout, the keeper of the house. I was intoxicated at the time. I did not see any persons striking a blow, there was only a general pushing. It was a very dark night, and the principal light in the saloon was extinguished, so that there was only a little light inside. I heard a man groan on the platform outside the door, after we had left the saloon. I did not know who it was, but heard afterwards that it was Corcory. From the wound I received I bled profusely, and feeling weak went home immediately. I live close by. Next morning I heard that Corcory was dead. I saw George McInerny standing at the counter when we first went in. I do not know where I was wounded, whether inside the house or on the sidewalk. I did not see a knife or shovel or any weapon at all used in the affray. I believe that the rush to the platform was to have a fight outside.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM M'CORMACK.

William McCormack testified: I live in Bridgeport on the corner of Archer Road and Halstead Street. I knew Richard Corcory, and went on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, to take him home from the Garden Saloon where I learnt he was drinking. I went because I saw him a short time before and noticed that he was drunk. He was then passing my house and was with Brennan and William Brophy. I followed him to the saloon where, besides the deceased and his companions, I saw Prout, the keeper of the saloon, his wife and girl, and Pat Quinlan. Afterwards McInerny came into the saloon from up stairs. After standing about half an hour I wanted Corcory to come home, which annoyed Brophy, and he wanted to fight me. He struck me over the eye with a leg of a stove and cut my head. I returned the blows with my fist. This fight occurred outside the saloon on the side-walk. Before we left the saloon he used abusive language to me, and we went out on purpose to fight. Brophy was rather drunk at the time. Corcory was excited at the time, and after our fight was over and the saloon doors were shut, he dashed his fist through the glass pane of the door. The only persons then in the saloon were Prout, the keeper, and his family. After Corcory broke the window I left and went out in the street. As I was moving away George McInerny struck me from behind with a shovel or club, and knocked my cap off. He then ran back into the house, not through the saloon, but through a side door which leads to his rooms where he lives, over the saloon. I went back after him when I saw Corcory lying on the sidewalk bleeding. He must have been struck before I was attacked. All this time Prout remained in the saloon with the door locked. While Corcory was breaking the window, Brophy was kicking at the door, trying to get into the room again. I was perfectly sober all the evening. Inollan boards with McInerny. He went to his room before the fight commenced. He was very drunk. McInerny has two brothers, named Martin and Daniel, boarding with him. I did not see Corcory struck, but I heard the blow, a few moments before I was struck. I do not know who struck it, but believe McInerny was the only one who could have done it. I took deceased into Casey's house, where he lingered about four hours, when he died.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM BROPHY.

William Brophy sworn: I live in Bridgeport near Halsted street. On Saturday night I met Corcorey and a man named James Wallace, also Brennan and some other men, at a saloon on Archer road, kept by John Keefe. After drinking we went into another saloon, and then I wanted Corcorey to go home. One of the men with us, named Quinlan, was very drunk, and I took him to his boarding house, the Bridgeport House or Garden Saloon. I wanted some whisky there, but Prout would not give me any, and we had some cider instead. I then commenced playing pigeon holes with McCormack. After a bit we quarreled, and I used abusive language, when Mr. Prout ordered me out of the house. I continued to abuse McCormack on the sidewalk, and he knocked me down and kicked me. I struck him on the head with a leg of a stove. Corcorey was standing by all the time, but never interfered with anybody. After the fight I crawled out on the street, when McCormack called out to me and said that Corcory was dead. I then saw him lying down on the sidewalk, but did not see anybody strike him or hear any noise. I then was crawling down the sidewalk, and asked a man to help me home. He advised me to go into Mr. Hogan's house, when two strangers came along and struck me both. When McCormack told me that Corcory was dead he was leaning over him, and no one else was on the sidewalk or near the spot but those two. McCormack had no weapon. I did not see any one with a shovel. I have known McCormack for some time, and work in the same cooper shop that Corcory worked in. I never quarreled with either of them before Saturday, and then had no ill words with the deceased. After the fight was over I did not go back to the door of the saloon or try to enter. I saw McInerny in the saloon before the fight, but did not see him outside.

TESTIMONY OF L. T. PROUT.

Lawrence T. Prout sworn:—I keep the Garden House. On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Wm. McCormack, Charles Brennan, James Casey, William Brophy, and Richard Corcory were drinking in my saloon. Brophy asked me for some whisky, but as he was drunk I gave him cider. I told Brennan, who had a band's with him, to go home, as I was afraid of a fight among the boys and wanted to clear the place. He refused to go, and a moment after Brophy commenced pulling off his coat to fight McCormack, whom he was calling abusive names. I pulled his coat on again, and when afterwards he wished to fight again, I told McCormack not to mind him. I then caught hold of Brophy to separate them, when Brophy slipped, just as a blow was struck over my shoulder at him. He fell, and I fell on the top of him, and McCormack on the top of me. When down I received one blow. I saw another man standing near, but don't know who it was. After a few moments I got up, and pulling Brophy from the floor threw him out on the sidewalk. Then McCormack and the rest of the men followed outside, when I locked the door, shutting all the men out, and extinguished the lights. There was then no light in the bar-room, except from a small lamp in another room. I feared that after the fight was over the men would try to get in the bar-room again, and consequently watched them. I heard Brophy say that he was a "lone bird" among all of them. I heard Corcory ask him if any one struck him except one. Brophy said "No; all I want is my coat, when I'll go home." Corcory asked him where his coat was, and on Brennan saying "inside," the deceased said he should have it, and three or four times commenced kicking at the door. I refused to open the door, when one of the crowd broke a pane of glass in the door. After that I saw some man who I did not know striking Brophy, who was down on the sidewalk, with a club or stick. Afterwards he struck Brennan. James Casey then came to my door and told me that Corcory was dying and that I must take him in. I refused to open the door while that crowd remained. They then carried Corcory off the sidewalk. The man who struck Brennan and Brophy had no hat or boots on. He had pants on and a dark flannel shirt. He came out of the side door of my house when the window was broken. After the quarrel this man returned up stairs again. A little after the time I found out from my wife and others that the barefooted man was George McInerny. I also recognized the man to be McInerny by his voice, as I heard him speak when on the sidewalk. McInerny has been a policeman. He was discharged from the force about three weeks ago. McInerny when he came out said that they had been quarreling all the night, and must go home. He was clearing the sidewalk with a club or stick, striking all indiscriminately. The weapon he used was, I believe, a common stick of firewood. When I saw this occurrence I was not in my house, but had gone round the side into an alleyway to watch the men. McInerny has left his house since the murder, and I have not seen him since that time. After the fight he came to my house with his brother Martin. Martin told me that Dick Corcory was dead, but George never spoke a word.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. PROUT.

Ellen Prout sworn: Am the wife of the last witness. After the men were thrown out of our place, I saw the men fighting. Among the others I saw George McInerny with a stick of wood in his hand, he was running across the sidewalk, but I did not see him strike any one in particular.

TESTIMONY OF SARAH DAVIS.

Sarah Davis sworn: I am the hired girl of Mrs. Prout, and was present during the fight. I was in bed at the commencement, but got up when I heard the noise. Just as the window was broken, Mr. George McInerny ran down the stairs with a club of wood in his hands. When he ran out, our door was shut, but when he returned the door was open, and I saw him. He had no coat on, and wore a black and red check shirt, and grey pants. He was very excited, but I don't know that he was drunk. When McInerny came out, Mr. and Mrs. Prout were there, and could have seen him. I am certain that he had boots on, and was not barefooted. I have not seen him since.

EVIDENCE OF DR. BLAKE.

Dr. S. C. Blake, sworn: In company with Dr. Bartlett, I have made a post mortem examination of the body of Richard Corcory. We found a fracture of the skull from the left side, above the ear, across the base of the skull to a point above the right ear, then running perpendicularly down was into the foramen magnum. There was a cut in the scalp, three or four inches long. This had been sewed up by a physician. In opening the skull, we found an extensive clot covering the whole right side of the brain, and extending to the base of the brain. These injuries were more than sufficient to cause death. They could have been caused by a shovel or other blunt instrument. A club of wood could certainly have inflicted them.

THE VERDICT.

After deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury say, that the deceased Richard Corcory came to his death on the night of Saturday, the 29th of October, on the sidewalk in front of the Garden Saloon, situated on the Archer road, in the city of Chicago, from the effects of a blow from a club, stick of wood, or other dull weapon, in the hands of George McInerny."

Immediately after the verdict was declared, Detective Kenny and Officer O'Donnell, to whose exertions the unravelling of the case is materially due, arrested the whole of the witnesses, causing them to be bound over in their personal appearance in the sum of $500 each. With the exception of the saloon keeper they were all committed to jail in default.

REVERE HOUSE.—We find the following notice of one of our best Chicago men in the Madison State Journal:

"It is gratifying to know that our old friend Dutcher, late of the Capital House in this city, is now among the prosperous men of Chicago. His old friends in Wisconsin all remember him, and make the Revere House their home when in the city. This house is fast increasing in public favor, and is esteemed one of the best hotels in that great city. For real comfort, both as regards the table and rooms and beds, we know of no place that has a higher claim to public favor than the Revere. We heartily congratulate friend Dutcher on his good luck—hope he will make his pile, and return to our city and enjoy the pleasures that wealth may bring around him."

Bye the bye, while on this subject we may be permitted to allude to another canard of the Times about a McClellan vote, said to be taken in the Re[illegible]

[illegible] two a few days ago. No such vote was taken. The saloon may be a bare majority for a Presidential vote, and have shown a majority for McClellan; he will counted largely for votes on the premises of the bar; but no Presidential canvass has been made in the hotel proper.

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

Grand Union Mass Meeting at Chicago,

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1864.

Distinguished Speakers from this and other States will be present and address the people, in doors and out of doors, during the day and evening.

In the evening there will be a Grand Torch-Light Procession, with a "Union Car" and Mechanics, and Fire-Works, and a Naval Engagement.

Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has been invited and he is confidently expected to be present and address the meeting.

Let every town and county in Northern Illinois be represented by a numerous delegation, with music, banners and other appointments, and thus manifest its zeal in the cause of liberty and the Union, and a determination to do its utmost to support the Government, and encourage our armies in the field. Due notice will be given of any arrangement for reduction of fare on the several railroads.

Each town delegation is requested to report through its Chairman, on arriving in the city, on the day of the meeting, at Warner's Hall.

The C., B. & Q. Railroad will carry passengers for the meeting from Princeton and intermediate points to Chicago at commutation fare, on their accommodation train on Thursday morning, and return such passengers by the regular through train on the same tickets, leaving Chicago at 12 o'clock at night. The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad will carry passengers for the mass meeting from Wilmington and intermediate points on Thursday morning, and return them on the afternoon accommodation train—regular passenger train—leaving Chicago at half past 9 p. m., or the next morning regular passenger train, at sixty per cent of the usual fare.

A flag will be presented to the largest town delegation.

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club.

SECOND WARD UNION MEETING.

There will be a rally of the Union men of the Second Ward at Schroder's Saloon, on the corner of Jackson and South Clark streets, on Wednesday evening. Let there be a full turn out. The candidates are expected to speak. Per order of Committee.

THIRD WARD UNION RALLY.

A grand mass meeting of the Union voters of the Third Ward will be held this evening at Union Hall, No. 611 State street. Able speakers will be present and address the meeting—among them, "Long John." Let every loyal man be present and lend a hand in redeeming the Ward from Copperhead rule.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at half past seven o'clock, at Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee avenue. Good speakers will address the meeting. A general attendance is requested.

ATTENTION CITIZENS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

There will be a series of Union meetings this week, commencing this evening at Ludwig Ziegler's, Wells street, near North avenue. To-morrow evening at Otto Mammerow's, corner of Blackhawk street and Clybourne avenue. Friday evening at John Hopp's, corner Goethe and Sedgwick streets. Saturday evening at Fritz Frillman's, corner Division and Wells streets.

NORTH SIDE.

There will be a meeting of the Union candidates for town offices of North Chicago this Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the office of E. G. Hoose, northwest corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—Grand rally to-night at Beller's Hall in Ulich's Block, corner of North Clark and Water streets. Hon. Geo. F. Foster will present a flag to the Wide Awakes. Frank Lumbard will sing some of his soul stirring songs. Good speakers will be on hand. Men of the Sixteenth let us come together and encourage our boys who are trying to make their Club the largest Wide Awake Club in the city. Show by your presence that you are in favor of giving our whole ticket a rousing majority on the 8th of November. We all have work to do.

NORTH SIDE COMMITTEE.

The North Side Campaign Committee will meet to-night, November 1st, at 7 o'clock, sharp, at Beller's Hall, in Ulich's Block. Important business. Let every member be on hand.

F. H. BENSON, Secretary.

GERMAN WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION WEST DIVISION.

There will be a mass meeting of the Union voters of the West Division, at the hall corner of Twelfth and Weller streets, near Blue Island avenue, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Rally, rally. Let the hall be filled. Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. J. D. Ward, A. C. Hesing, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. The Lumbards are expected to be present. By order of West Division Campaign Committee.

J. CLOUGH HAINES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF WIDE AWAKES AND OTHER UNION ORGANIZATIONS.

All officers of Wide Awake clubs and companies or other Union organizations are requested to meet this evening at Lincoln Hall, corner of Lake and Franklin streets, to arrange for the grand procession of Thursday evening next.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, Chief Marshal.

PIONEER WIDE AWAKES.

A meeting of this club will be held at their hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for drill and business. Every member is expected to be present.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.
G. H. FERGUS, Secretary.

DESPLAINES MASS MEETING.

Union men, be on hand to take the ten o'clock train for the Desplaines Union Mass Meeting today. Hon. John Wentworth, Rev. T. M. Eddy, Col. Osborne and Lieut. Col. Mann, of the 39th Illinois, will attend and speak. A full brass band is engaged. Frank Lumbard will be there. All aboard at 10 in the forenoon.

Come one and all and consecrate anew the old Camp Ground by your devotion to Liberty and the Union! Let all men who love their country more than party—who desire the utter and complete overthrow of the Rebellion, the triumph of our cause and the preservation of the Republic, with all the blessings of Constitutional freedom, come up to this Love Feast of Liberty!

All are cordially invited. Come on foot and on horseback, come with your wives and children. Come with the old banner floating above you. Come and make this the noblest outpouring of loyalty in Northern Illinois.

Per order of Committee of Arrangements.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT—*By Horace Greeley*.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to this most valuable contribution to our political history. Mr. Greeley's whole life has been a work of preparation. His familiarity with enactments, orders, party movements, popular agitation, his personal intimacy with the leading men of all parties, and with everything that pertains to the inner life of our Government, render him the man above all others to write the *Standard History of the War*. He has gone down to the fountains, and in his own free, graphic and racy style, given a full and impartial view of the causes which impelled the rebellion. It is a thorough book—a storehouse of valuable information. We recommend the work to all who wish to think correctly, and speak rationally and from conviction on the great conflict. In point of typographical execution, and beauty of embellishment, it is of the highest order. 50,000 copies have already been sold. The work can be procured of Geo & C W. Sherwood, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

SUPERIOR COURT—A CASE OF NUISANCE.—A case of nuisance was brought before Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, yesterday morning, and occupied the attention of the Court during the day, in which Samuel A. Irvin, Robert McChesney and Alexander Cook appear as principal relators against G. W. Pulsifer and J. R. Norwood, praying for an injunction, which shall restrain the defendants from building a packing or slaughtering house, or carrying on that business upon lots 98, 99 and 100 in Ellis' Addition to Chicago.

The petitioners claim that in June last the defendants commenced repairing Keith's old starch factory, and did not learn until within a few days past, that the object of the defendants was to erect and maintain on the lots above named, a large establishment to be devoted to the packing and slaughtering business.

His Honor will probably give a decision to-day—Burnham & Martin for petitioners, and Arrington & Dent for defendants.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The first of the series of Philharmonic Concerts for the present season, occurs this evening at Bryan Hall, and it is needless for us to say that the hall will be filled to overflowing. The Society, though always successful, have never entered upon a season before so full of promise, or under better auspices. The orchestra has rehearsed frequently and conscientiously, and have entered upon their work with pride and a determination to give the works of the great masters a fitting rendition. Judging from these rehearsals, the beautiful Fourth Symphony of Beethoven, one of the most cheerful, pleasant, and loveable of his works, written at a time when he was just in the prime of his powers, will be admirably played. Balatka has outdone himself in his arrangement of Faust, and has given us some original music worthy to stand by the side of the excerps from Gounod. As we have before stated, Mrs. Matteson will sing. With the exception of her testimonial concert, it will be her last appearance prior to her departure for California. She should receive an ovation. Go early.

NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the Northwestern Freedmen's Fair met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., M. E. Church Block, Mrs C. H. Leonard in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, Rev. J. H. Vincent, pastor of Trinity Church, was elected Treasurer, and a considerable number of sub-committees appointed. A large number of ladies are already enthusiastically engaged in this enterprise, determined it shall be a success. The general circular is just issued and will appear in our columns in a few days. It was resolved upon adjourning to meet regularly hereafter on *Thursday afternoon of each week*, at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, which are kindly offered for that purpose. The next meeting will be on Thursday, November 10th. Ladies interested will please observe the time and place. Quite a number went to Bryan Hall yesterday, supposing the meeting would be there.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We clip the following from an exchange:

A great excitement was created on Meridian street yesterday by the discovery of a bloody head, entirely severed from the body, in the back yard of [illegible] Restaurant. The head was identified by some peculiar marks as that of an individual called Chas T. Kiler, who came in from Wayne township with a load of produce, and, after lying around for a day or two suddenly disappeared. He was of a quarrelsome and overbearing disposition, was involved in frequent broils, and appeared to be in high feather, crowing over everybody, and strutting around with an immense pair of spurs on his heels. His bearing was that of a coxcomb and a braggart. The body has not yet been found, though it is suspected that R—had it made into the excellent soup which he will serve up at lunch this morning.

THEFTS FROM UNFINISHED BUILDINGS.—In addition to the large number of regular thieves whose exploits are almost daily recorded in these columns, there is another class of sneaks who make it their business to prowl round unfinished buildings, stealing the tools of the workmen, and material of the contractors. This class of depredators seems now to be on the increase. On Sunday night last a large quantity of plumbing material, the property of John Hughes, was stolen from a building on Dearborn street near Randolph. It was evidently taken by some fellow who understood the use of plumbers' tools, as it needed their use to unfix them, and it was done in a workmanlike manner. Very many other buildings have been robbed recently in a similar way.

DURING THE BATTLE.—The caption of this paragraph is the title of a new song, which has just been ushered into the musical world by that enterprising publisher, H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street. It is a very touching ballad, such a one as all who have relatives in the army will be sure to purchase. It is sold at the moderate price of 30 cents, and will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of the price.

FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MRS MATTESON.—A meeting of the friends of Mrs. Matteson was held at the Sherman House last evening to tender to her a complimentary benefit prior to her departure for California. T. W. Wadsworth, Esq., was called to the chair. A business committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. John Elliott, Rob't [illegible]

[illegible] here, the Charles A. Bodger, to make a final necessary arrangements. The concert is to take place at Bryan Hall, Saturday evening, Nov 19th. Five hundred tickets were sold last evening. A very happy success for the success of this deserved compliment to the estimable lady whose departure will be a loss to the musical circles of our city.

Fire Last Evening.

About half-past six o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the wholesale millinery establishment of Charles Freidman, Nos. 19 and 21 Clark street, and soon communicated to other portions of the building. The alarm was promptly given, and the flames were speedily overcome, but not until the building and its different occupants had suffered severely either by fire or water.

As stated above, the fire originated in Freidman's store; it was caused by the upsetting of a candle into a box of waste paper. From this it soon communicated to the highly combustible goods on the shelves, and in less time than we can write it, the entire room was one unbroken sheet of lurid flame. Mr. Freidman was slightly burned, but escaped serious injury. His books, papers, cash and private effects were all lost. His damages will amount to $15,000, upon which he has an insurance of $10,000.

Hart & Bro., wholesale dealers in clothing, occupied the first floor. They suffered none from fire, but their goods were completely flooded with water. They had on hand a stock of $40,000, upon which they have an insurance of $30,000. Their loss is not known, but it will be far below their insurance.

The basement is occupied by J. P. Davis, boot and shoe dealer, whose loss is not more than $200, which is amply insured.

The office of A. M. Woods, job printer, is situated upon the third floor, as is also the bindery establishment of John Wilson, and both suffered largely, though to what extent our reporter was unable to learn.

The jewelry store of A. H. Miller is in the same building, fronting on Lake street. They are also sufferers to a considerable extent—their stock being inundated with water. The amount of loss have not yet been ascertained, but whatever it may be it is covered by insurance.

The third floor—in the front—was the insurance office of B. W. Phillips & Co., who were partial sufferers, but to what extent, our reporter could not learn.

The building is owned by the Hubbard Porter heirs, and is probably damaged to the amount of $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

It is a matter of congratulation that the fire was suppressed before more serious damage had been inflicted upon the property.

CORRECTION.—We were in error yesterday morning in announcing that Dr. T. M. Eddy presided over and addressed the meeting held in Bryan Hall on Sabbath afternoon. He declined participation in *that* meeting, though he claims and exercises the right of ministers to express their sentiments, *as citizens*, on the questions agitating the country, and as a practical illustration he will speak this afternoon on the Camp ground, and to-morrow evening at Dixon.

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT FOR THE UNION.—A trial election was made in the First Board of Trade regiment (72d), on the 12th of October, at Vicksburg, with the following result:

Whole No. of votes	643
For Lincoln	611
For McClellan	32

This is the way the soldiers vote. Well may our Illinois Copperheads be afraid of them. The soldiers are no friends to rebels in the front or to traitors in the rear.

AMUSEMENTS.—Arlington & Co were received with a genuine ovation last evening at the Academy of Music. Fully one thousand persons were unable to obtain admittance. The Colleen Bawn, at the Museum, was received on its first production by a crowded house. Janet Pride, at McVicker's, was witnessed by a full house.

Des Plaines Mass Meeting.

All aboard at 10 a. m. to-day (Tuesday) for the Camp Ground in Maine. *The special train will not run as intended*. Hon. John Wentworth, Rev. T. M. Eddy, Col. Osborne, and Lieut. Col. Mann, of the glorious 39th Illinois, will attend and speak. A full brass band is engaged. Frank Lumbard and others will be on hand to sing. All aboard, Union boys, at 10 a. m., at the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot.

Per order of the Committee.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Meeting.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Refuge will be held this (Tuesday) evening at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As the cold and stormy season is approaching all who are suffering from Catarrh, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis or Consumptions should make immediate application at the "Chicago Throat and Lung Institute," McCormick's building corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. The new remedies employed by Dr. I. Winslow Ayer succeed in almost all cases even after other forms or medication have been tried in vain, as very many of our best citizens will attest. Throat diseases and catarrh terminate in consumption, and it is wise to eradicate such diseases before the health is broken down and a cure becomes impossible. Consultation free.

Persons who cannot conveniently call may write (enclosing ten postage stamps), and a little book upon this class of diseases, and also a question list, will be sent *free of charge*.

Caution.—There are persons in this city, and in the cities of neighboring States, who, knowing the popularity of the "Chicago Throat and Lung Institute," have assumed to give their offices and places of imposition names intended to deceive the unwary and to confound their places with the "Chicago Throat and Lung Institute." Such persons are *liable to the penalty of the law*. But one of the worst features of their violation of law is to deceive the sick and either to hasten their disease to a fatal termination or by trifling with their time and robbing them of their money, thus deprive them of their best chances of recovery. Dr. I. Winslow Ayer is the founder of the Atrian System of Cure, and the proprietor of the only "Throat and Lung Institute" in the West bearing the name and protected by law. Let the afflicted bear this in mind, and govern themselves accordingly.

nov1-v293 3t.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment,—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

oc24-197 3m

Attention—FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS STATE MILITIA.—The officers of the First Regiment Illinois State Militia are hereby ordered to appear at Lincoln Hall on Tuesday evening, the first of November instant, at half past seven o'clock, to advise on business of importance.

J. L. HANCOCK, Col. Comd'g.

Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1864.

Troublesome coughs and colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 35 cents and $1 25 per bottle, at 92 and 94 Lake street.

nov1-v344 1m

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—Those wanting the best oysters should order of George Miller & Co, wholesale and retail depot, 130 Dearborn street, Chicago. P. O. Box, 412.

oc26 n880-6t

We not often speak of professional men, but we know Dr. Whittier personally to be a gentleman of skill and ability in the treatment of all those diseases which he proposes to cure. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of private diseases in their varied and complicated forms, which enabled him to perfect remedies at once safe and permanent. We would advise all young men afflicted with seminal emissions, impotency, and all contemplating marriage to consult Dr. Whittier, and by so doing avoid an unhappy life. We have seen a number who were afflicted with hernia or rupture, permanently cured by Dr. Whittier. His skillful treatment is commanding the confidence of the entire West. He does not, like many other physicians, charge you for consultation. Any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. Office 164 South Clark street.

oc23-n399-3t-eu-tu-th

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D. D.,
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

oc16-6Tues. Thu&Satim

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	*3:15 a.m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p.m.	*1:30 p.m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*10:00 a.m.
Detroit Express	*6:30 p.m.	112:30 p.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Night Express	*6:15 p.m.	12:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:30 p.m.	*12:00 a.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a.m.	*12:30 p.m.
Night Exp's, via Adrian	*10:00 p.m.	*11:00 p.m.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:30 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Evening Express, daily	*6:30 p.m.	*11:00 a.m.
Night Express	*10:10 p.m.	*12:00 p.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*6:00 p.m.	*11:00 p.m.

(Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	1:45 p.m.		2:40 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:00 a.m.	2:45 a.m.		6:30 p.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.		10:10 a.m.
" N. York, via Allenton.				1:35 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:00 p.m.		2:35 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.		11:30 p.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:00 a.m.		3:00 a.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*9:00 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p.m.	*6:30 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p.m.	*9:30 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" "	*12:10 p.m.	*1:45 p.m.
" "	*3:30 p.m.	*4:30 p.m.
" "	*6:30 p.m.	*7:45 p.m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
Galesburg and Quincy Ac.	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:20 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	9:30 a.m.	9:15 p.m.
Night Express	5:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Rosehill Special	12:00 p.m.	2:45 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

Of consumption of the lungs, after an illness of two weeks, at Cicero, Cook County, Ill., on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, A. D. 1864, MARION, [illegible] only daughter of Rebecca J. and Luther H. Bass, aged 3 years, 1 month and 18 days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CLEVELAND.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—Through Arrangements.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Oct. 31.

To J. J. Simmons, General Agent Atlantic & Great Western Railway, Chicago.

All our trains now run through from Cleveland to New York without change of passengers or baggage. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Ticket Agent.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Union Majority in the Late Election.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Oct. 31.—The official soldiers' vote received at the Secretary's office up to this date is as follows: Union, 17,888; Democratic, 5,232; Union majority, 12,656.

The Lamented Ransom.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Oct. 31.—The remains of Brig. Gen. Ransom, late commander of the 4th division, 17th corps, left here to-day in charge of his Adjutant General, *en route* for Chicago, where, according to his dying request, his remains are to be interred.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis' Thanksgiving Proclamation—The Charleston Mercury on the Rebellion—Rebel Accounts of Grant's Movements.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from the Army of the James, October 28, says:

Among the latest rebel newspaper extracts is a proclamation of Jeff. Davis, naming the 16th of November as a national thanksgiving day in his dominions. In this document Jeff., while claiming that "thanks are due for the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, for the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and for the unimpaired energy with which the hearts of the rebels have been inspired," at the same time acknowledges that "our sons have merited and received grievous chastisement," for which the soldiers of the Union can vouch, and that "large districts of the country have been swept over and held by the armies of the United States." That the colored troops are a thorn in Jeff.'s side, is shown by his statement that "with fiendish malignity, the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes."

The Charleston *Mercury* reviews at length the so called peace theories of A. H. Stephens and the rebel Congressman Boyce. In the course of its criticism it very frankly admits that the people of rebeldom "live under a despotism;" that the rebel Constitution has been violated by the rebel Congress in the levying of direct taxes, and that the public faith has been forfeited by compelling holders of rebel currency to sacrifice one-third of it. "Our late military disasters," it says, "have encouraged the Reconstructionists to raise their heads."

The rebel accounts of Grant's last movements are summed up "in a terrible Union loss in killed and wounded," while the rebel loss is put at twenty five men. The death of the rebel General Dearing is announced.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct 31.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* has an account of Early's battle with Sheridan. It gives the following statement of the rebel force: Wharton was on the right, then Wofford's brigade of Kershaw's division; then Pegram stretching across the pike, then Ramseur, then Kershaw, and then Gordon, with Rosser off to the left, with a gap of a mile between them. After the success in the morning, the men went to plundering, when the enemy suddenly attacked Gordon, Ramseur and Kershaw. Gordon's division broke first, Ramseur's and Kershaw's next. Soon after Pegram's and Wharton's took a panic. One brigade of Pegram's division stood as rear guard, but was finally routed by Custar.

The Raleigh *Confederate* states that the ram Albemarle ran out on the sound on the 4th and destroyed Croatan light house; then put back through the enemy's fleet and reached her destination safely.

The Charleston *Mercury* reviews at length the peace theories of Alexander H Stephens and rebel Congressman Boyce. It says the people of rebeldom live under a despotism; the Constitution has been violated by the rebel Congress levying direct taxes; the public faith has been forfeited by compelling the soldiers paid in rebel currency to sacrifice one-third of it. "Our late military disasters," it says, "have encouraged the reconstructionists to raise their heads."

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—By the arrival of the mail via Fort Monroe, we have North Carolina dates of the 27th inst. The late frost has materially checked the Yellow Fever which is abating. The medical authorities say it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to the fever until cold weather sets in permanently.

The reported death of Col. Heaton and son is incorrect; both having recovered. The number of deaths from fever will not exceed 2000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees. The fever originated from the slip at the foot of Craven stream in Newbern which was filled up last June by Capt. Bradley with manure and barrels of rotten meal.

The rebel papers appear to be unanimous in favor of arming the blacks. The editor of the *Southern Confederate*, writing to his paper from Richmond, says that the pressure brought upon the authorities favoring the arming of the blacks has been too strong to resist, hence it is with gratitude that I am able to state, officially, that arrangements are now being made to arm for the Spring campaign 300,000 slaves whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South.

MOSBY RETALIATING.

The Murder of Gen. Duffield by his Ruffians.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday contains the following:

"Official news comes of an attack by Mosby upon a heavily guarded wagon train of the enemy, near Bunker Hill, in which, although unable to bring off any booty, on account of the heavy guard which attended it, he killed one General, captured and killed various others, and made good his retreat."

Our readers will remember that Gen. Duffield was captured and seen alive and well afterwards by a prisoner who escaped. If dead, as the above rebel dispatch asserts, he was murdered in cold blood.

The Richmond papers gave out a few days since, that Mosby would hereafter stretch any Yankee prisoners he might take, in retaliation for the murder of several of his own men.

Gen. Duffield was the son of Rev. Dr. Duffield, the eminent Presbyterian divine of Detroit, and entered the service at the first outbreak of the rebellion.

FROM MONTREAL.

Our Canada Rebels—Our Lake Naval Protection.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 31.—The Confederate managers in the case of the St. Albans raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian Court to surrender up the raiders, intend appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

It is reported that the Washington Government has notified England of its intention to increase the armament on the Lakes, for the purpose of protecting the frontier.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Rebel Designs in Western Virginia—Refugees—Early Superseded by Longstreet and Army Reinforced.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—The New York *Herald* has a dispatch dated Hagerstown, Md., 10 o'clock last night, stating that firing in the direction of Sheridan's front was heard on Saturday afternoon, but whether a fight was in progress, is not known. The disposition being made by Sheridan of different commanders and detachments of officers of his army, shows his vigilance and preparations to meet assaults in every direction.

General Neal, we are informed, has been ordered to West Virginia, on important service, which is most likely to check any designs Breckinridge may have of moving through from East Tennessee.

Over 2,000 refugees have come into Sheridan's lines since the 19th of September, many of them bringing with them such of their property as they could carry.

It is again said that Early has been superseded in command by the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley by Longstreet, and that reinforcements have reached them from Breckinridge in West Virginia and East Tennessee.

FROM BUFFALO.

The Expected Raid—Action of the Authorities.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 31.—The city was patroled by military and a large force of police last night. Companies were stationed on the docks. Nothing occurred, but it is thought that the prompt action of the authorities, and the fact that the military were all out yesterday, attending General Bidwell's funeral, frustrated the raiders' plans. A number of suspicious persons have been observed in town within a short time. Parties stated to-day that rockets were thrown up and guns fired last night by unknown parties, thought to be signals to parties on the opposite shore.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Rejoice, for Maryland is Forever Free

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 31.—The new Free State Constitution goes into effect to-morrow, and by its occurence the slaves of Maryland are emancipated and slavery forever abolished. The City Council have taken measures for the proper celebration of the event, and pursuant to a resolution adopted this afternoon the Mayor has issued a proclamation, directing a salute of 500 guns to be fired to-morrow morning at sunrise, at noon, and at sundown. The bells of the city are to be rung, and the citizens are requested to display their flags.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—The *Journal* says a dispatch received at headquarters at Nashville from Clarksville states that Lieut. Col. Brooks at Fort Donelson, report a part of Forrest's command, with six pieces of artillery, sunk a steamer and barge loaded with army clothing, at Fort Herman on the Tennessee river on Saturday morning. The same dispatch mentions that Capt. Cutter, with twenty-five men, on the same day attacked and drove across the river a part of Col. Malone's rebel cavalry, killing two and wounding eight.

It is rumored that 300 rebels were threaten[ing] an attack on Pine Bluff on the Tennessee on Saturday. The *Democrat* learns that on General Meredith's return to Paducah on Wednesday, he received dispatches from Gen. Sherman and from Columbus stating that Forrest intended attacking Paducah and menacing Columbus. Scouts and deserters reported large numbers of rebels passing Dresden, Trenton, Lexington, Sandy Grove and McLemonsville. At the latter place heavy supplies are being accumulated, all within fifty miles of Mayfield. Forrest is also known to have been at Jackson with several thousand men.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Correspondence Between Gens. Grant and Lee.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—On the 19th inst., Gen. Lee wrote to Gen. Grant, complaining of Gen Butler placing rebel prisoners under fire in retaliation for the rebels putting colored soldiers captured by them in a like position, and proceeded at much length to show that it has always been recognized that owners of slaves were entitled to their slaves when recaptured. It was so under the United States Constitution, so even after the war of 1812, England paying indemnity for slaves captured. Hence, when colored soldiers were captured, their owners could claim them, and they had been put at work on fortifications. He, Gen. Lee, had however ordered them to be withdrawn from their exposed position and sent to the rear.

Gen. Grant, in reply, informed Gen. Lee that these prisoners of war having been removed from their exposed position, the rebel prisoners had been also removed. He also informed him that he had nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, and declined to answer Gen. Lee's argument, but he assured him that though he would regret the necessity, whenever he was informed of our prisoners being treated unkindly he would inflict like treatment upon an equal number of rebel prisoners.

From Europe.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 31.—The following is additional per the City of Manchester.

It is rumored that there will be a meeting between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor Napoleon shortly at Nice.

Cash payments have been suspended by the Bank of Brazil.

War has been declared by Brazil against Uruguay.

Joe Coburn is a passenger by the City of Manchester.

A Little Accident.

WASHINGTON, Oct 30.—A vexatious accident happened to the forgers of the United States soldiers' vote, in that the spurious affidavits of many of them certify to the party's being before Petersburg, when in fact the regiments designed to be represented are with Sheridan. The blunder is overcome, however, by an act of generosity, which was to deposit a vote for every minor, foreigner and dead hero who had ever been enrolled on the New York Adjutant General's list.

The Last Man.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—According to the Richmond *Examiner* the last gas fitter in that city was conscripted the other day. He made an effort to get inside the Union lines, was captured, and sent to Castle Thunder.

The Contraband Cotton Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The London Index says 14,000 bales of Southern cotton were received in England in the month of September. 5,000 bales of this came from Matamoras.

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR—Held firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 21,000 bu. Market more active and 4@5c higher. Sales this morning 21,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at $1.93@1.95; 13,000 bu do, buyer's option all week, at $1.95@1.96; 5,000 bu do seller's option till Nov. 15th, at $1.93; 1,600 bu No. 2 in store at $1.78. Sales on 'Change—30,500 bu No. 1 spring in store at $1.95@1.96. Oats advanced 1c. Sales 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 68c.

LATER.—Wheat—Market strong and closed firmer.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

TOBACCO—More active. Sales: Factory Lugs $6.50@9.75; Planters' do $10.50@11.00; common shipping leaf $12.00@17.25; medium do $17.50@23.00; good and fine do $28.00. Bids on 6 hhds were rejected.

FLOUR—Receipts 3,500 bbls. One sale was effected this morning, and that was 150 bbls double extra, double-head lined, inspected and delivered, at $9.40 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 9,168 sacks. Active and higher. Sales were at: 56 sacks at $1.80; 300 do at $1.85; 100 do at $1.92; 150 do at $1.95; 250 do to arrive, at $1.97; 150 do at $1.96; 180 do at $1.94, and 760 sacks at $2.00 ⅌ bu. Corn dull but firm. Sales: 1 car choice white at $1.48 to arrive, at $1.38 ⅌ bu, including sacks. Oats—Sales: About 2,400 sacks, in lots, at 89c; 174 do at 88½c, and 144 do, in second-hand bags, at 85c, sacks in.

WHISKY—More active. Sales 25 bbls at $1.70 ⅌ gallon.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 31.

UP—None.

DOWN—Murray, Monitor, Montauk, Muskingum, Bermuda, Fillmore.

WIND—North.

The New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.—The Bear clique in gold are said to control from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 gold. Their operations commenced this morning by throwing one million each gold on the market, said to have been borrowed from the Treasury. This brought the market down in the face of a large export demand, aided by a strong Bull operation. The effect on the market was scarcely appreciable. The price opened at 223.

THE LATEST.

Gold to-night at Gallaher's Exchange, 229¼.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.

COTTON—More active under the advance in gold. Prices were firmer—closing very firm at $1.23@1.25.

FLOUR—State and western 10c higher. Sales at $9.35@9.65 for extra State; $10.00@10.30 for extra round-hoop Ohio; and $11.00@13.00 for trade brands. The market closed with the advance not sustained. Included in sales are 1,500 bbls extra State for last half November and first half of December at $10.25.

WHISKY—Favors buyers. Sales of western at $1.78@1.79.

GRAIN—Wheat was 1@2c better, and in very moderate demand. $2.30 for good No. 2 Chicago spring; $2.20@2.30 for Milwaukee club, and $2.40@2.45 for amber Milwaukee. Corn opened quiet, and closed 1c better. Sales at $1.56 for mixed western, and $1.50 for prime white. Oats better at $1.00 for western.

WOOL—Firm and advancing.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar 1@½c better; Cuba 19¼@20c. Molasses active and firmer; Porto Rico 98@$1.15; Cuba muscovado 88@95c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower at 44@45c for Crude; 66c for refined in bond; 80c for R-fined, free.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower. $33.00@34.00 for mess; $41.25@42.00 for new do, cash and regular way—the latter for old; $34.00@35.00 for prime, and $37.00@37.50 for prime mess. Also 1,500 bbls new mess, December, seller's option, at $38.00@38.50. Beef firm at $5.00@12.00 for country mess; $13.00@15.00 for repacked mess, and $15.00@18.00 for extra mess. Beef hams firm at $26. Cut meats quiet at 16½@18½c. Shoulders firm at 17@18c. Butter still irregular at 35@40c for Western and 38@48c for State. Cheese in good demand at 18@22½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.

MONEY—Rules quiet and easy at 6@7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet and steady at 109¼ @ 110¼.

GOLD—Excited and decidedly higher, opening at 223, advancing to 230¾, declining to 226¼, and closing at 227.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—More active and firmer.

STOCKS—Better. Rock Island 105; Chicago & Galena, 117; Alton & Terre Haute, 59; Fort Wayne, 105½; Northwestern, 44½; do preferred, 82½; Illinois Central scrip, 128; Canton 31; Erie, 90½; Hudson, 118½; Reading, 128½; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 74; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Quicksilver, 82½; New York Central, 120½; Ohio and Mississippi, 31½; One Year's Certificate, 95¼; [illegible] certificates, 39½; American Gold, 227.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.

Loans	$[illegible]
Increase	177,527
Specie	21,[illegible]
Decrease	67,947
Circulation	3,[illegible]
Decrease	29,[illegible]
Deposits	171,[illegible]
Increase	1,[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 31.

FLOUR—Firm, with little export demand. Extra family $11 25@12.00.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced. Southern $2.50; white $2.85@2.90. Corn firm and scarce. Yellow $1.70. Oats 90c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Crude 48; Refined in bond 69@64; do free 80@85c.

WHISKY—Dull. Ohio $1.78.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR—Firm. Howard street super $11.

GRAIN—Wheat active and advanced 5@10c. Southern white $3.05; Ky. do $2.88. Corn dull and heavy.

WHISKY—Dull.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR—In good demand and 25@50c better. Sales at $9.75@11.50 for No. 1 Spring; $11.00@11.50 for red winter; $10.75@11.00 for white; $11.25@11.75 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand, firm and steady. Sales of No. 2 Spring at $2.01; No. 1 do at $2.10.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

Native Wines.

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY, and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine, unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River St., Chicago.

jy4-m285-1tew-Tues-ly-6ho

BENEVOLENT
WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION
FOR THE NORTHWEST.

All persons having war claims of any kind against the U. S. Government should AT ONCE avail themselves of the protection offered them by this Association. Composed, as it is, of seventy of the most prominent and patriotic citizens of this city, it well behooves all CLAIMANTS to intrust their business with those whose object is not to exact heavy fees from claimants, as is often done by PRIVATE agents. Owing to the large amount of business executed at Washington through this Agency claims may secure more prompt attention than if otherwise presented.

Business may be contracted with parties living at a distance, as well as in the city. Circulars, stating terms, etc., will be sent to those desiring them; also, blank forms with proper instructions.

[illegible]

All communications by the Association should be addressed to W. T. HAMILTON, Secretary, Office No. [illegible] Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Address P. O. Box 169.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers can do well with it. [illegible] Office 16 Portland Block. [illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for the Army and Navy furnished on call. ISAAC R. HITT & CO. 83 Clark street.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash Avenue.

The Junior Class will meet TO DAY at 3 o'clock. The usual party for adults and friends will take place this evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Fifth Season—1864-65.

Comprising a series of Six Concerts, to be given at BRYAN HALL.

First Concert,

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 1st, 1864.

PROGRAMME:

1. 4th Symphony — Beethoven.
2. "Ah quel giorno" from "Semiramide" — Rossini. Sung by Mrs. Matteson.
3. Overture "Athalia" — Mendelssohn.
4. Fantasie for Violoncello — Franchomme. Performed by Mr. Hans.
5. "When the quiet moon is beaming" — Schondorf.
6. Fantasie, Gounod's "Faust" — Balatka.

To commence at 8 o'clock. The doors of the Hall will be open at 7 o'clock precisely—and not before that time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS Will have the honor to commence their Regular Winter Season, Monday Evening, Oct. 31st, 1864.

Having made a most successful trip through the principal cities of the North and East, they return prepared to produce the newest Songs, Ballads, Choruses, Burlesques, Farces, Southern Scenes, etc., in a manner unexcelled by any Company in the world.

ADMISSION—25 Cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 Cents; Lower Boxes, $5.00; Upper, $3.00. Box Office open from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

EDWIN KELLY, Manager.
R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. E. CHADWICK — Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH — Acting and Stage Manager.

New Stars! New Attractions!!

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31.

Re-appearance of the old favorite MISS CLARA BUTLER.

Immense success of JOHNNY ALLEN.

Monday evening, Nov. 7th, first appearance of Miss JENNIE ENGLE, premiere danseuse; also, Mr. R. W. EAGAN and Mr. J. S. EDWARDS, Ethiopian delineators and general versatile comedians.

CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6:45; Curtain rises at 7:45.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette, 25 cents. Dress Circle, 35 cents. Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00. Single Seats in boxes 75 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker & Myers — Managers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy five cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $6.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Successful Engagement of the CELEBRATED VERSATILE ACTRESS, MISS MARY PROVOST.

MONDAY, Oct. 31st, and till further notice, will be produced, with all the extensive facilities, the great Moral Drama of

JANET PRIDE; Or, the Foundling

Jane Pride, the Mother / Janet Pride, the Daughter } Miss Mary Provost.

Supported by a powerful cast.

Saturday Afternoon—GRAND MATINEE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Italian Opera Company,

MATINEE MUSICALE.

In order to comply with the requests of several distinguished ladies and numerous citizens to give a Day Performance, the manager has perfected arrangements with Mr. McVicker to give

A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT,

On Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 2d, at 2½.

M'me WHITING LORINI, M'me NATALI TESTA, Sig. STEFANI, Sig. TESTA and Sig. AMODIO, will appear in a choice and entirely brilliant programme.

J. BEHRENS, Conductor and Musical Director.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents extra. The sale of seats commences on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Box Office of the theatre. Doors open at 2; Concert to commence at 2½ o'clock.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL J. H. WOOD AND R. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

Mr. A. D. BRADLEY — Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31st, And every evening during the week, and on Saturday Afternoon, will be presented the GREAT IRISH DRAMA, by Boucicault, entitled

THE COLLEEN BAWN,

Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Hardress Cregan — Mr. Frank Aiken. Myles-na-Coppaleen — Mr. [illegible]. Corrigan — Mr. Bradley. Danny Mann — Mr. [illegible]. Anne Chute — Mrs. [illegible]. Eily O'Connor — [illegible]. Sheelah — Mrs. Stonehall.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY—painted expressly for this drama by MINARD LEWIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room — 30 cts.
Dress Circle or Parquette — 50 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette — 75 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (limited in number) — 75 cts.
Private Boxes — $5.00 and $6.00.
Children under 12 years of age to Museum — 15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD AT BRYAN HALL On Wednesday Even'g, Nov. 2d, 1864, FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Washingtonian Home.

Dinner will be served at Lower Bryan Hall from 12 to 3 o'clock P M.

Tickets to Fair - - - 25 Cents.

oc29 v146 3t 4tlsp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Gentlemen's Class meets Monday and Saturday evenings. Juvenile Class on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Ladies' Class on Mondays. Soirees for scholars.

MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, MISS MARY DORVAL, MISS JENNIE MARTINE } Lady Teachers.

J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

LARGE SALE OF Elegant Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Household Goods, Stoves, &c. AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms. The stock consists of a splendid assortment of CHAMBER SUITS, in Rosewood, Walnut and Chestnut, with and without marble; French and Cottage Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Spring Beds, Dressing Bureaus; six fine Parlor Suits, covered in Reps and Hair Cloth; also, one fine Rosewood Set, in Brocatelle; elegant Secretaries and Book Cases, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Side Boards, Sideboard, with marble top; Oak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Rosewood and Walnut Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees, fine Brussels Carpets, Silver Plated Tea Set, Coffee Urn, Cake Basket, &c. Also, Parlor, Cooking and Office Stoves. Also, 150 Mahogany and Walnut French Mirrors.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Boarders wanted by the day and week at 113 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING.—Wanted a comfortable furnished room with board for myself and wife, in a respectable boarding house or private family on the South or West Sides. References exchanged. Address "V C," Tribune office, with particulars.

BOARDING. A pleasant room suitable for two gentlemen, with board, can be obtained at 362 Ohio street. Also a few day boarders desired.

BOARDING.—One very fine suit of rooms unfurnished; also, one good suit either furnished or unfurnished, for one or two or more persons, each for two persons, may be obtained at 213 Wabash avenue, with good board.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen wishing board at $6.50 per week can be accommodated at 174 Madison street, two blocks from the Post Office. References required.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, from the South, wish boarding in a private family, or where there are few boarders. References satisfactory. Address "A B C," Post Office Box 1446.

BOARDING.—Wanted a furnished room with board for myself and wife, within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. West Side preferred. Address "W," Chicago Tribune office.

BOARDING.—A private family, without children, having more rooms than they require, will let (to gentlemen only) several well furnished rooms. Location near the horse cars and one of the best on the West Side. Best of references given and required. Address "H.M." Tribune office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The 4th story of No. 84 and 86 Dearborn street, above 85 by 75 feet, suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. Power or wax can be had on the premises. Apply to H. T. DICKEY, 30 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—House to rent and furniture for sale. A first class house—133 South Green street. Rent, $400. Furniture, &c., $1,000 to $1,500.

TO RENT—A two story house, ten rooms, on Calumet avenue, newly painted and papered, with the school. Apply to THE SHIMP, 99 Monroe street.

TO RENT—For Storage, two lofts, at at 189 South Water street. Inquire at R. F. MERRILL's Lamp Store, 71 Randolph st.

TO RENT.—Wanted, a Cottage of five or six rooms, or four or five pleasant rooms in a house with a small family. West Side preferred, within half a block of City Railway, or east of Halsted street. Address "W. A." Tribune office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate, and pay punctual.

TO RENT—A very desirable and centrally located suit of offices, three in number, communicating with each other and each communicating with hall. Apply on the premises, rooms 4 and 5, 129 South Clark st.

Found.

FOUND—On Michigan avenue, near Van Buren street, a Carriage Cover, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges, by calling at 190 Van Buren street at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOUND—On last Sunday about 2 o'clock, on Milwaukee avenue a Pony, which the owner can have by proving property, paying charges and calling at 113 Milwaukee avenue.

C. SCHULZ.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED. Drafted men who require good substitutes will find it to their advantage to apply at the original and only reliable Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn street, Room 4. We furnish good men of veterans, volunteers and others. Those requiring that recruit, would do well to apply. [illegible] Any substitutes made with [illegible] be guaranteed good by references and good [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army and navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounties will be paid. We are prepared to procure now as we have done before, to give more money for men than any other office in Chicago. WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 6063, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that we are now prepared to furnish Substitutes and Volunteers for the U S army. Those wishing our services will receive honorable dealing and good men. Most respectfully yours, WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets.

P. S.—We defy competition, as we always have done either in giving more money to recruits and substitutes or in asking less from principals or towns than others. Give us a call or address Lock Box 6063.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes, to whom the highest bounty will be paid, cash in hand. Choice of regiments. Apply at the original and only reliable Recruiting Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street, Room 4. LEWIS & CO.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell an article that every Farmer requires and pays agents from $75 to $150 per month. Call at No. 121½ [illegible] street, or send 10 cents to "W S," Post Office Box 4665, for particulars.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. [illegible] CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 30th edition, in the bindery; MOSBY AND HIS CAPTURE, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. Boynton's great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Agents to sell our fine Photograph Albums. These Albums are got up in the best style, are very attractive, and sell rapidly. We have also a large assortment of cheap Albums, medals and badges; also, engravings, photographs, &c. Send for circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 132 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Cutting Ladies' Garments and Children's Clothing. Ladies can make from $5 to $12 per week. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up-stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P O Box 5306.

WANTED—Agents for the latest and best Subscription Books, and Portraits of all the Generals, at $15 per 100. The most liberal terms to returned Soldiers and others. Address, with stamp, R. M. KENNEDY, Publishing Office, 192 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. $10 to $20 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's New $18 Family Sewing Machine, (complete). For simplicity, durability and beauty, it has no rival. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind and embroider beautifully. It has the celebrated elastic "Lock Stitch," which can be cut at frequent intervals of every half inch and cannot be pulled or worked apart. We will employ agents on a salary, or give a large commission at which the above wages can be made. For particulars enclose stamp and address MATHER & WILSON, No. 3 Lyman's Block, Public Square, Cleveland, O. N. B.—Machines sent on trial.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell SHEPHERD'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1200 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—400 spirited and accurate engravings—price only $4.50. Exclusive territory given. Address the Publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED Agents to sell the Genuine Improved New England "Family Sewing Machines," either on a salary or commission. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe sts.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness [illegible] $10 day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DROHAND, 308 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new book, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, in two volumes, of 600 pages each, handsomely illustrated, containing a [illegible] history of Illinois regiments, and with every list of killed and wounded. Every family in Illinois wants it. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 82 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 30 things by which it is made sure to the [illegible] to sell goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our NEW CIRCULAR. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 85 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Send one cent [illegible] Address E. T. DEPORE, 95 Nassau st., N. Y., Room 4.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story Frame House, with brick basement, and lot on Wabash avenue, near [illegible] (east side.) House contains 11 rooms, water, gas. Will be sold for $4,000.

A two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Third avenue, near Van Buren street.

Also, a variety of other Houses and Lots, Building Lots, River Lots and Farms.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine Residence on the avenue for $18,000. One for $8,000, rented for $800. One on Calumet avenue for $6,000. A number of great bargains. Apply to PETERSHIRE, 94 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE House and Lot, 50 by 125, south front, on Warren street near Lincoln. Price, $7,500.

House and Lot 60x125, south front, on Park avenue near Hoyne. Price, $2,300.

House and Lot, $3,150, on Sangamon st., near Lake. Price, $2,500.

House on leased ground, running 20 years, at low rent, south front, on Park avenue near Union Park. Price $5,500.

Also, other Houses and Lots and Vacant Lots in every portion of the city. J. L. LEE, Real Estate Agent, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on North Morgan street, $2,000; rents for $20 per month. Also, 24 feet front, on [illegible] street, near [illegible], $3,500. New Brick House on West Adams st., $6,500. House and Lot, 40 North Sangamon st., $3,500. Two Stores, dwellings over, on State street, $10,000, for a first-class investment. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—One hundred feet on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, with two and three acres [illegible] Price, $2,500. One hundred feet on South Side, near city limits, with good two-story house and barn. Price, $7,500. Twenty feet on Van Buren street, near Wells, with three story brick house, [illegible] Two lots on West Side, on Walnut street and on Milwaukee avenue, cheap, on time.

Several acres at Lake Forest. Best residence property there. E. R. HAAFF, 131 Randolph street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House, with out-houses, garden, shrubbery, &c. Also, a brick store, stock and fixtures, with above, if desired. A rare chance for one to secure a pleasant home and good paying business, in a thriving village of 1,300 inhabitants, in good locality, on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Address Post Office Box 112, Brodhead, Wis.

For Sale.

FOR SALE A Horse and Buggy with two seats, for sale at 249 North Clark st.

FOR SALE Furniture and lease of a boarding house, in the center of business. South side. Everything complete, and full of good paying boarders. The proprietor has other business claiming his attention—the reason for selling. For particulars inquire at Hurley & Hunter's Grocery Store, 141 South Wells st.

FOR SALE—Furniture and lease of a small house, pleasantly located on the West Side. Address Box "U," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Hotels, Boarding Houses, Lager Beer Saloons, and Liquor Stores constantly on hand at 47 Franklin street, Room 11. O. HANSON, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—Laundry. One half interest in the stock, fixtures, furniture, &c., for $200, or the whole for $600, on account of ill-health. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Saloon—a central location, with several years lease, fifty day boarders at $6 per week, doing a good business. Price $2,500. A. J. HALE & CO., 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE—Cheap, three good black walnut top Counters, and some shelving frames. Apply at 243 Lake st.

FOR SALE Cheap a Steam Dye Works, established six years, and doing a large trade. Reason for selling, the proprietor going into the manufacture of cloth. Full information given by SIDNEY KARISCH, 197 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One new 30 inch swing, 22 foot bed, Screw Cutting Engine Lathe, also, a good second-hand Upright Boring and Turning Machine, seven feet diameter, with all the arbors and small tools. GEO DUNBAR & CO, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Portable engine, from 10 to 15-horse power. Used three months. Warranted good as new. J. C. RICHARDS, 90 Washington street.

FOR SALE—The well known Ionic Mills centrally located, at 64 and 66 North Dearborn st., city of Chicago. The mill has a capacity of 300 barrels per day, capital invested in improvements is in perfect running order, and now is successful operation. It is within a few rods of the principal property, docks, and North Side elevators, and well situated for securing the family trade of North Chicago. The facilities afforded by this market for the purchase of wheat and sale of mill products are acknowledged to be unsurpassed, and to parties desirous of engaging in the milling business this is an opportunity seldom offered. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address by letter, J. D. COLE, Jr.

FOR SALE—Mill Fixtures. Two run 4½ foot stone in good order, with spindles, steps, driver, screws, &c., one Bradford bran duster, one smut mill, and one new improved power flour packer and all the fixtures; can sell one or both stones. Bolts, with cloth, &c., all of which will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. E. HURLBUT, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—A splendid Newfoundland Dog, fifteen months old, black, pure blooded and weighs 126 lbs. Also, a full blooded Shetland Pony, 3 years old. Inquire at W. F. DOUGLAS, No 9 Tremont Block, or address Box [illegible]

FOR SALE—500 fine bred Merino Sheep. For particulars inquire of C. C. GARNER, 36 State street, or address Post Office Box 5633, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Dental Office for sale. Apply immediately to S. S. WHITE'S Dental Depot, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all complete, in Cairo, Ill.; completed and opened July 11th, 1864; everything about it is new and complete. Has the best location in the city, and no competition, and is paying well. [illegible] Rented to parties who will pay [illegible] The lot is 33 by 100 feet, and it stands on leased ground, lease having five years to run. Nothing but the owner's other business is the reason for selling. [illegible] It is situated on Commercial Avenue, opposite the Illinois Central Railroad Depot. For further particulars address E. B. CLIFFORD, Memphis, Tenn., or W. A. GAGE, Chicago. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A House, [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] 21 Water street.

WANTED For one or two years, $1,500 at ten per cent. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A Canvasser for Insurance. Liberal [illegible] with real name and place, P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A small Furnished House, centrally located. [illegible] Address Post Office Box 318, [illegible] Lake street.

WANTED—A few good laborers to work at our Factory [illegible] to whom good wages [illegible] HALE BROS. & LIGHTHALL, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a very Clerk; also, situations for Keepers; also, a situation [illegible] Dearborn street, Room 3, [illegible]

WANTED A good House [illegible] Apply to PHILLIPS & [illegible] Wolcott street, or address Post Office [illegible]

WANTED—To rent on [illegible] year, a Cottage House of four or five rooms in a good locality, and within [illegible] of the Court House. [illegible] Good references given. Apply by [illegible] Box 6403, city.

WANTED—Two smart young men to work in the country. Also, [illegible] at 101 Dearborn street, Room 3.

WANTED—On the North Side, a pleasant room suitable for two young ladies. It must be east of Clark street, [illegible] fair price will be paid. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—To sell two Cottages at a bargain. They are completed and ready for occupation. N. B.—They will not be [illegible] For further particulars call at the corner of [illegible] and Lasalle streets, in the basement, or address Box 6063, Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] tender by one who is well experienced in [illegible] business. Can give the best of city references. Apply at No. 3 North Clark street.

WANTED—By a gentleman, Lawyer by profession, [illegible] a situation as Clerk in some wholesale or retail store, (wholesale preferred), or a situation in a law office, to attend to office business; or would [illegible] in a proper business. Address HAROLD [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c. [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising and [illegible] Agency, 84 Dearborn street [illegible] Situations now open. Reference to [illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—A Cottage of [illegible] rooms, suitable for a small family, [illegible] ten minutes' walk of the Court House. Address "ROS," Box 6283, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—An A No. 1 Salesman from the South, who is acquainted with [illegible] mercantile houses in this city. Can [illegible] dry goods trade. References satisfactory. Address [illegible] Post Office Box 1446.

WANTED—By a middle aged man, a situation as Book Keeper, or in [illegible] office business. Good references given. Address "F," Post Office Box 3030.

WANTED By a young man of industrious habits, a situation [illegible] Grocery Store preferred. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED Two good [illegible] Tinners (no others need apply) to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire of [illegible] 287 South Canal street, between Van [illegible] Harrison sts.

WANTED A situation as Operator or Printer in a Photographic Gallery, by one who has some experience in the business, [illegible] one who speaks several languages. Good [illegible] given. Address "A S C H," Tribune office.

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money in hand from twenty-five to [illegible] hundred dollars, to commence a business [illegible] from ten to twenty five dollars per day. [illegible] at room 14, 147 South Clark street [illegible] your letters, or if you must write, send [illegible]

WANTED—500 cases of [illegible] Old and New Crop, [illegible] & STOREY 81 and 83 South Water st.

WANTED Two unemployed fun-loving youths, or young gentlemen [illegible] striking amusement [illegible] LOUIS CODY AND LEON BOYLAN, [illegible]

WANTED—Four or five boys or young men. Must give good [illegible] ence as to honesty. Apply at 120 Dearborn [illegible] in basement.

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work and plain sewing. [illegible] American or German preferred. Apply at 242 W. [illegible] avenue.

WANTED—Board in a [illegible] private family [illegible] for a lady and two children [illegible] oldest [illegible] years old. [illegible] room, if desired. Plain fare and to be [illegible] price is all that is required. Address, with [illegible] "E. E. H.," Post Office Box 197. [illegible] terms must be moderate.

WANTED—A good experienced cook, washer and ironer, in a small [illegible] None without good reference need apply. [illegible] or after the 1st of November, at 277 Ontario [illegible]

WANTED—A good tinner, to whom good wages and steady [illegible] MCGREGOR & [illegible] 12 miles north of Bloomington and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Agents in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to introduce a new and useful articles, the best selling ever offered. For particulars address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible] Premium Cheap Sewing Machines. [illegible] only perfect machine of the kind manufactured, and [illegible] that will sew, tuck, quilt, cord, tuck, bind and gather, [illegible] hemmer, cord, tuck and sells. Call at room No. 4, [illegible] Washington street, up stairs, or address [illegible] CHRIST, Box 5174, Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. [illegible] give a commission on all machines sold, [illegible] agents who will work for the above wages [illegible] Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO. [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A partner with capital of $5,000 or $7,000 to take the place of one of our firm in the manufacture of [illegible] The business is good, [illegible] good trade established. Address the undersigned. WM. H. & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—$100,000 of County scrip, for which the highest price will be paid. WM. [illegible] Dealers in [illegible] Goods, 131 and 133 Randolph street, [illegible]

WANTED A Tanner and [illegible] Fed, one qualified to superintend [illegible] the sheep [illegible] Sterling, Ill., stating wages by day. [illegible]

WANTED—A Notary Public's Commission for the City of Chicago [illegible] Address "G Sr," P. O. Box 4611.

WANTED—A suitable building for the manufacture of [illegible] Barley, where steam power may be [illegible] Further wanted. Address "W G," P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—A Tinner to work at constant employment and [illegible] be given. None but Lincoln men need apply. DAVISON & CO., Mineral, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, in every town and county in the [illegible] Agents to sell the "American Conflict" by Horace Greeley. This is the Standard History of the [illegible] The causes of the conflict are traced [illegible] entire period of our National life, [illegible] the philosophy of our political history [illegible] to sell a series of magnificent [illegible] Lincoln, Grant, and Hancock, [illegible] Farragut, Sherman, Grant, and others. [illegible] GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake street. P. O. Box 2071.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, [illegible] Laborers at $45 per month and rations [illegible] at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation from Chicago, Illinois. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 129 [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. SANDS, [illegible] Agent.

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday last a thread lace Veil, either at the First Presbyterian Church, or in passing to Third avenue. Any one who can give information of the same will confer a great favor by addressing "Miss J," Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago.

LOST—Oct. 29, on Lake st., between State and Clark, a small [illegible] containing four ten dollar greenbacks. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the [illegible] office, or at 11 Hill street.

LOST.—Dogs lost. Two [illegible] and white spotted (English Coach) [illegible] three months old. One who has [illegible] on their neck. Whoever will return [illegible] 319 West Adams street, will be suitably rewarded [illegible] they can be found, will be suitably rewarded [illegible] the thanks of the owner.

LOST—A Ladies' Gold Button, lost at or near the door of the [illegible] Theater, on [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid [illegible] Tribune office [illegible] ticket office of the [illegible]

LOST—Oct. 29th, a Black Leather Portemonnaie, containing a ten dollar [illegible] one dollar note [illegible] papers [illegible] the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at [illegible] Office in Court House.

LOST—Two or three weeks ago, by being left in some store, [illegible] Water street, an Ivory Handled [illegible] tooth brush in the [illegible] Principally valuable to the [illegible] suitable reward will be paid [illegible] CO., 140 Lake street.

STRAYED—Or stolen from 397 Wabash avenue, on [illegible] afternoon, a white and yellow [illegible] with large white [illegible] [illegible] A liberal reward will be [illegible] to 397 Wabash avenue. PARKER, CULTON & [illegible]

STOLEN—$25 Reward. [illegible] H. B. Bacon, corner of Canal and [illegible] [illegible] Fanny Hayes, with a white [illegible] [illegible] will return to the above [illegible] The above reward will be paid.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farms. [illegible] [illegible] acres, [illegible] 80 acres, [illegible] 160 acres [illegible] [illegible] 120 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange [illegible] acres with good improvements [illegible] miles from Ill. Cent. R. R. [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—Timber Land [illegible] acres in the northeast of [illegible] Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., [illegible] from Ill. Cent. R. R. [illegible] [illegible] Cheap. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the [illegible] Fruit Farms in the western [illegible] [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$[illegible]
" " " (per quarter)	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
" " " per 6 months	[illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year	[illegible]
Weekly, single copy one year	[illegible]
" " six months	[illegible]
Clubs of four copies, one year	[illegible]
" ten "	[illegible]
" twenty "	[illegible]

And to the getter-up of a club, one copy extra to the party ordering it.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

THE MASS MEETING TO-MORROW

Chicago has not had a daylight mass meeting since the Copperhead Convention. To-morrow we shall have one worthy of the city and the cause. The committee under whose auspices it is arranged, confidently expect the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the Union candidate for Vice President, to address the meeting. The names of the speakers who have been positively engaged will be found in another column, and the list is certainly sufficient to secure an immense outpouring of the loyal masses of the city and surrounding country. Several of the railroads have agreed to bring passengers at reduced fares. The meeting will be held in the Court House Square. Let the people rally for the great demonstration of the campaign.

THE NEWS.

Give one day to the Republic. Do not let business or pleasure, however pressing, or enticing, take you from your place of voting on Tuesday next. In the great manufactories contrivance is in use to insure vigilance in the watchman. Every hour, a mechanism, driven by clock-work, presents a place for him to put in a pin. It must be done on the second, and he be there to do it, for once passed he cannot remedy the record of his inattention. Loyal reader, you cannot hereafter mend or repair the record of your treachery to the Republic and its holy cause, if you let Tuesday, November 8th, go by without your vote for Abraham Lincoln.

The Military Commission set to try the scoundrels who in the interest of Gov. Seymour and McClellanism recently perpetrated extensive frauds in the votes of the New York regiments, has made short work of Donohue and Ferry, who have been sentenced to imprisonment. The sentences have been approved by the President. Most extraordinary exertions are being made to save Gov. Seymour's favorite aid, Col. North, from a like fate, but if he is proven guilty, nothing can or should save him.

Our dispatches yesterday from Butler's army stated that two brigades had been engaged and nearly all of the men captured by the rebels; but the New York *Tribune's* correspondent of the James correspondent says; "Only three or four hundred of Cullom's and Fairchild's brigades were captured in the charge on the rebel works on the 27th." This is a better face of what we feared was a serious disaster. Taking the reports of our own correspondents and comparing them with the rebel accounts, it would seem that the recent effort of Gen. Grant to pierce the enemy's lines south of Petersburg cost each side about 1,500 men. The rebels claim to have taken 500 prisoners. Grant captured [illegible] rebels and four battle flags.

A gallant exploit is reported to have been accomplished by a Federal launch, commanded by Lieut. Cushing, U. S. N., which blew up the famous rebel ram Albemarle, causing her total destruction. She was a formidable craft and the boast of rebeldom afloat. The rebel ram flock have proved an unfortunate investment of money and material.

Our special dispatch gives the harrowing intelligence of a terrible collision which occurred on the Lafayette and Indiana Railroad on Monday evening, between a passenger train which left Indianapolis at 3 o'clock and a cattle train going south. Twenty-seven dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck. Others have since died. Twenty or thirty others are wounded. The accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette. A majority of the killed and wounded, it will be noticed, are returned soldiers. Among the killed is Rev. Dr. B. T. Winans, Sanitary Commissioner.

Davenport and Company, a partnership which includes the whole ring of operators for a rise in rebel hopes, are still busy carrying gold up. It reached 244 yesterday, though it subsequently fell off ten cents, or to 234, remaining a few cents on the latter figure at the close. Of course we must expect this, but it should alarm no loyal man. It is likely that the same agency will carry gold still higher, in order if possible to persuade the people that this is the result of the prospects of the success of the party of the Union and Liberty. Stand firm. Beat these scheming gentlemen at the polls on Tuesday next, and it will be presently shown by whom and in whose interests gold is making its present flights.

THE ASTOUNDING NEW YORK FRAUD.

Let every reader who has a vote to cast at the coming election, and every man and woman who love their country, read, first and carefully, the astounding, stunning developments which we publish this morning, of the great crime against the ballot-box, attempted, it appears, not by the low and abandoned friends of Governor Seymour from the Five Points," but by "Democratic" politicians who have been known for years in connection with the politics of the State of New York. The testimony here given is evidently but the "first drops of the shower," for it refers only to what was done within a few days by the accused, Donohue, in a business which had occupied the whole time of 20 for [illegible] for several weeks. And yet this handful of testimony not only convicts Donohue, Newcomb and Ferry had, previously fully confessed their guilt), but in the judgment of the public it will go far to convict individuals: Gov. Seymour, Commissary General [illegible]rell, H. Cromdell, the Sheriff of Albany, and even Peter Cagger, one of the principal managers of the Chicago Convention and of the Democratic party in the State of New York. Nor are the skirts of Horatio Seymour at all clear, in view of the fact that the admitted criminals, about whose complicity in the crime there can be no doubt, are one and all *appointed by Seymour solely to perform these very functions, the performance of which has constituted the great crime*. The honest Executive may appoint, once in a great while a dishonest man to perform the most delicate duty. But no honest Governor ever yet appointed twenty villains to attend to a particular piece of business, *all of them immediately co-operated with each other in the consummation of the same crime*, without knowing when he appointed them that they were appointed *on purpose to commit that crime*.

Donohue was an employee of the New York Central Railroad, of which Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond, Erastus Corning, and the notorious secession Democrats are the managers, Cagger being one of its counsel. Newcomb was a lawyer of Albany, and could not but have been well known to Cagger and Seymour. Donohue's letter to Farrell (Seymour's State Commissary General) convicts Donohue. He writes: "Fearing that you might not" (have enough soldiers' ballots to carry Albany county), I enclose envelopes and POWERS OF ATTORNEY SWORN TO" (i. e., forged powers of attorney, purporting to be signed by the soldiers, of whose names he previously to Farrell had sent him a list. YOU CAN FILL THEM UP FOR COLUMBIA OR ANY OTHER COUNTY. Query: Does Seymour read his Commissary General's correspondence?

Again, Donohue writes from Albany: "To-day I have called upon Cagger," (Dean Richmond's partner and engineer of the Chicago Convention,) "Cromdell" (Cop. Sheriff of Albany), "Waterman and others. THEY ARE WELL SATISFIED WITH *our efforts in the cause.*" (Oct. 17.) I am to be SENT away on Wednesday afternoon." (N. B.—He reports to *Cagger and others*, and is SENT away by them.) "Do not know where I am to be sent. I will ask" (whom, Cagger or Seymour?) "that you be attached to my person." *I told Cagger that you were a good* [illegible]

Cromdell, Sheriff of Albany, writes to Donohue on Oct. 14th: "All is well here, and we are confident of complete success. *It is necessary to say that all here have entire confidence in your* SKILL AND ABILITY, and hope you will like your help." (Ferry and Newcomb.)

It is shown that the discovery of the fraud came from indiscreet confessions made by Ferry to Wm. Wood, a Union agent from his county, to whom Donohue, supposing him a Copperhead, revealed the whole plan, and actually set him at [illegible] copying names in the "office." In a [illegible] on a Sunday afternoon Donohue in the presence of Wood, forged the names of several hundred soldiers, also forging the voter's signature, and signature of the witness, &c.